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19 November 1982

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1334  
CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

JULY 1982



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USSR REPORT  
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## CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- JULY 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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## AZERBAIJAN SSR

### Economics

#### URBAN-RURAL CONNECTIONS TO BE STRENGTHENED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 July 1982 pp 2-3 carries a 2,600-word article by Alyjan Abbasov, section director of the Economics Institute under the AzSSR State Planning Committee, timed to a "united political day" with the theme "Strengthening the urban-rural connections is an important condition for the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program." In addition to improving levels of expertise, education and cultural amenities, he noted that "converting agricultural labor to a form of industrial labor is an important facet of improving the lifestyle of the urban and rural population" and "in resolving the questions of rebuilding the countryside socially, transportation plays an important role." He adds that "transporters must try to work harmoniously and carry their cargoes on time, in good condition and with little waste."

#### STRESS PUT ON RURAL CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 July 1982 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "basic investment in village construction has increased from year to year, the process of rebuilding the village has been implemented and, along with the building of important agricultural structures, dwellings for working people and other buildings appropriate to modern demands have been put up." However, "the situation is not the same everywhere. Firstly, the quality of construction is inconsistent. Buildings are often turned over with serious shortcomings and flaws." A number of examples are given. In addition, "the worst aspect of rural construction is that building, for different reasons, drags on for years." It is asked that the Ministries of Rural Construction and Irrigation and Water Resources Economy, the Chief Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Construction Administration, and the Vini- and Viticulture Committee attempt to expedite their work.

#### YOUNG RURAL POPULATION MOVING TO CITIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 July 1982 p 2 carries a 2,400-word article by M. Allahverdiev, section director, AzSSR Institute of Economics, on reasons why the social infrastructure of rural areas should be improved in order

to stem the population flow to the cities. He notes that "our republic has a number of regions with unutilized labor resources of which the greater part should be within the social labor process. Certainly, to guarantee this is not a simple question. One must create circles of activity corresponding to sex, age, trade and specialization close to the dwelling place; those who need it must learn a new trade or specialty and different service institutions must be built according to demand." Statistically speaking, "more than 70 percent do not have an appropriate trade or specialty." Furthermore, "according to surveys, mobile labor resources are concentrated in rural areas, and the greater part of these are women." The reason for leaving rural areas are: "the necessary conditions for youth to remain and work in the countryside do not exist. Along with the inadequacy of specialized education, urban culture, health, housing and other services, there is a limitation of advanced possibilities in skills, the arts and duties." In the 1970s "the urban population grew on the average of 15,000-17,000 yearly in comparison to the countryside. Of these 80 percent were between the ages 16-24." The author adds that better plumbing, heating and education and sports possibilities would improve the situation.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### FUNERAL TRADITIONS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 July 1982 p 3 carries an 1,100-word summary of "Letters to the Editor" concerning an article which appeared on 12 February 1982 on funeral traditions. "Many of them [letters] discuss the 'councils [mejlis] which take place at funeral ceremonies; they note correctly that these 'councils' are not beneficences [the term used in the text is the one used in rites of the Kalandari dervish order]." Numerous letters are cited on this. In one of them, from Sumgayyt, it is written that there is "a new 'discovery' by mullas who view funeral ceremonies as a source of easy income." It is added that "a great part of the letters are connected to a serious lack of control over the cemetery economy." Readers have written in that "monuments, busts and statues costing 10,000-15,000 rubles have been placed on top of some graves." The new 'traditions' are also subjected to criticism; a reader from Masally rayon writes: "One of the new traditions is awaiting youths just released from the army. Preparations for this ceremony begins 6 months beforehand when special attention is given to 100-150 kilogram of bulls or rams and different kinds of drinks are prepared. After the individual returns from the army, an eating and drinking festival begins." These procedures are viewed with disapproval.

##### THOUGHTS ON MAN'S SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku IZVESTIYA, AzSSR AKADEMIYA NAUK: SERIYA ESTORII, FILOSOFII I PRAVA No 4, 1981 in Azeri pp 95-101 carries a 4,500-word article by G. J. Aliev entitled "The Development of the Spiritual Demands of the Personality Under Conditions of Mature Socialism," in which the author, primarily parroting other sources, distinguishes between material demands which "are defined by societal

development, especially the level of productive forces, dominant production relations, science, technology, culture, etc.," and spiritual demands, which are "endless and unlimited." Spiritual demands are divided into six categories: 1) Demand for a scientific world-view; 2) Demand for sociopolitical activity; 3) Intellectual demands; 4) Moral demands; 5) Esthetic demands; 6) Demands for creativity. He adds that "this categorization is relative as elements and aspects constituting the structure of spiritual demands are connected."

#### POET DESCRIBES SOUTH AS MELANCHOLY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 2 carries a number of quatrains in which the poet, Zahid Ismayylov, ascribes qualities to various regions of Azerbaijan. The last quatrain is: "Fatherland, friendly Fatherland/ May fortune be better, Fatherland/ Your North joyous/ Your South melancholy."

#### 'DADA GORGUD' No 20 PUBLISHED IN TABRIZ

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 7 carries a 300-word note by A. Memmedrza on the publication of DADA GORGUD No 20, 1982 in Tabriz. In addition to the usual Southern literary works there is a poem by the Soviet Azerbaijani poet Bokhtiyar Vahabzade devoted to the 90th birthday of the Southern bard Ashyg Ali.

#### TWO SOUTHERN TALES PUBLISHED IN NORTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 7 carries two short stories by H. Sahir, introduced by M. Afiyat, who notes that with regard to Southern Azerbaijani prose "its level is lower than could be wished" especially in comparison to poetry. Sahir's work, however, "is interesting, and his pen incisive and sweet."

#### International

#### SOUTHERN BORDER VIOLATED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 29 July 1982 p 4 carries a 200-word note by Col. A. Parakhin of the Transcaucasian Border District on two men who were violating the border. They were spotted by three youths [all of whom had Armenian names], who notified border guards. "The unknown men were unable to answer questions on who they were or where they were going." No further data are given, save that the youths were thanked by an "Officer Sukhoy."

#### FOREIGN STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 July 1982 p 2 carries a 150-word dispatch on the graduation of 108 foreign engineers from the Azerbaijan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute. Also "at the Republic Foreign Students Council an Azerinform correspondent was informed that more than 1,800 people from 68 countries received high level training, of which 108 became science candidates. Roughly 6,000 study Russian in the preparatory faculty of the Azerbaijan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute."

## FOREIGN SCHOLARS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 July 1982 p 3 carries a 1,600-word article by A. Rzayev, Chairman of the Azerbaijan branch of the Soviet Political Science Association, and A. Memmedli, Secretary of the same organization, attacking Lemercier-Quelquejay, Bennigsen and Wimbush for certain statements allegedly made by them on Azerbaijan. The following statement by Lemercier-Quelquejay was found especially offensive: "The 1979 Iranian revolution proves to Soviet Azerbaijanis that they can use Islam as a revolutionary force because Azerbaijani political development is very limited." This contention is denied by the authors.

## TURKISH TOURISM CONSULTANT IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 July 1982 p 2 carries a 750-word interview with Yavuz Bulent Bakiler, "a consultant to the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and well-known poet." When asked how often he had been in Azerbaijan, he replied "This is the second time I have been a guest in Azerbaijan. I was in Baku the first time in 1980 because I had to participate in the International Film Festival in Tashkent." He is in Baku and will travel to Central Asia to collect material for a book. When asked the extent of Turkish interest in Azerbaijan, he replied: "In our country there is unbounded interest in Azerbaijan, its culture and art."

## INDIAN JOURNALIST ON AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 9 July 1982 p 3 carries a 600-word note by S. Geraybeyov on an article concerning Azerbaijan in NEW AGE, "The Organ of the Indian Communist Party" by Maksud Alikhan. According to Geraybeyov, "The author writes that Azerbaijan has helped India, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Algeria and Iran in the construction of industrial concerns and the development of the petroleum industry." On Islam, he adds that "A significant part of the Indian population is Muslim. Thus, it is not by chance that the Indian journalist displayed an interest in the situation of Islam in the republic. One of the reasons for this is that Azerbaijan is Iran's neighbor, and a significant part of Iran's population is Azerbaijani, and in Iran complex events of a political-religious nature are taking place. During Alikhan's trip to the republic he met with the heads of the spiritual administration of Transcaucasian Muslims. He writes that citizens are completely free to believe in religion, as everywhere else in the Soviet Union."

## NEW SOUTHERN PUBLICATION REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA I. JASANAT in Azeri 23 July 1982 p 7 carries a 450-word note by SIRUS on the first issue of the Southern Azerbaijani literary magazine YENI YOL [New Road] published by Huseyn Duzgun (also known as "Sadig"). It is noted that "in the first days of the victory of the Iranian revolution the magazine YOLDASH [Comrade], published by H. Duzgun, was later published under the name INGILAB YOLUNDA [On the Road of Revolution] of which 13 numbers have now

been published. Duzgun is now publishing a new magazine." In the introduction to the first issue of YENI YOL Duzgun writes: "Three years of official activity of the Azerbaijan Culture Society as a research institution have now gone by. During this time a number of works of a literary nature have been published by the society along with a number of scientific-literary works." Further, "a number of progressive poets and writers who are not members of our society can participate in our journal. Our basic goal is to publish mass-scientific, literary-research materials."

#### SOVIET AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE PUBLISHED IN TABRIZ

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 7 carries a 600-word note by M. Manafi on four Soviet Azerbaijani works published in Persian in Tabriz. The works are: the tale "Kommissar" by Mahdi Huseyn; a booklet containing chapter 9 of "Kommissar"; "Revolutionary Tales of Azerbaijan" containing short stories by A. Shaig, M. Ibrahimov and M. Huseyn; and a collection of three short stories by M. Huseyn and one by A. Hagverdiev.

KAZAKH SSR

### Political Affairs

#### PRESS, MEDIA MUST DRAW UP PLANS TO PROPAGANDIZE NEW FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "The Food Program and the Press." The recent plenum of the CC CPSU drew up a major program for the 1980s calling for a revitalization of food production and of the agro-industrial complex to meet the food needs of Soviet citizens completely. To achieve this goal the press and the media, as active propagandists of party policy, must work actively to promote and encourage the new measures. To this end the editorial calls for the drawing up of short- and long-term plans for active press and media intervention and gives examples of some possible approaches.

#### EDITORIAL STRESSES PARTY SUPERVISION OF AGRICULTURE PERSONNEL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the importance of experienced professional personnel for Kazakh agriculture. Professional personnel play a decisive role in every area of Kazakh life, especially in terms of carrying out contemporary party agricultural policy and in guaranteeing supply of foods and other agricultural products to the people. The editorial stresses the great experience and abilities of Kazakh agriculture specialists and underscores the importance of correct party supervision for putting them to work properly. However, it continues, the situation is not universally good and due to lax party control in many areas cadres are often poorly prepared or work irresponsibly and ineffectively.

Among other problems discussed in the editorial are high personnel turnover rates in some parts of Kazakhstan and refusal by trained specialists to accept the jobs to which they are assigned. Some Alma-Ata agricultural specialists, for example, prefer to remain in the city and even work outside their specialities rather than relocate to remote rural areas. The editorial also criticizes lack of the technical knowledge necessary to supervise agriculture specialists properly on the part of party organizations.

## Economics

### PARTY COMMITTEE IRONS OUT MANGYSHLAKSKAYA DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by S. M. Mukashev, Mangyshlakskaya Oblast Party Committee First Secretary, on the role of oblast party organizations in ironing out Mangyshlak development problems. The article is published under the regular rubric "Party Life: the Style of Committee Work."

New goals advanced at the May CC CPSU Plenum require new levels of party oversight and supervision in all areas of the Soviet economy, not just in agriculture. Having stated this need, Mukashev reports in detail on efforts by the Mangyshlakskaya Oblast Party Committee, subordinate rayon committees and special party task forces to accelerate regional development of oil and gas resources to the greatest possible degree. Throughout the article Mukashev emphasizes the party's ability to work out complex problems of development coordination through consultation with economic organizations at every level. As a result existing production facilities are working more stably and new ones are being brought into being with a minimum of disruption.

### KAZAKH TRADE MINISTER ON REPUBLIC TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by KaSSR Deputy Minister of Trade A. Ungebayeva on the current state of KaSSR trade organizations and future goals. The article is published in note of Soviet Trade Services Workers Day.

New tasks assigned Soviet trade services workers by the May Plenum of the CC CPSU in the area of food sales and services overshadow the celebration of Soviet Trade Services Workers Day this year and will require major improvements and an expanded scope of trade services. However, Ungebayeva goes on, the Ministry of Trade has no direct influence upon the production of consumer goods, and foods and sales plans cannot be met if goods are simply unavailable or in short supply.

With this proviso in mind, Ungebayeva examines what is being done to improve trade services, food sales and services. She reviews the scope of KaSSR trade services with emphasis upon the many new facilities. There were 10,000 square meters of new sales area this year so far alone, and new kinds of trade outlets. Some 60 percent of goods sold are now sold, for example, on a self-service basis. Ungebayeva emphasizes the importance of the products of auxiliary private enterprises and the kolkhoz public markets that are now a major output for such products. Some 270 now exist in the KaSSR, and many more will be opened in the future. Ungebayeva also underscores the importance of reduced spoilage of food products in the warehouses and stores and less waste by trade services organizations.

## LACK OF FREEZER CAPACITY HAMPERS DELIVERY OF FISH TO KAZAKH CONSUMERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. Abdrahmanov, KaSSR Deputy Minister of Fisheries, on KaSSR fisheries in the light of the May Plenum Food Program. The article is published to note Soviet Fisherman's Day.

The "USSR Food Program for the Period up Until 1990" recently sanctioned by the May Plenum of the CC CPSU called for increased production of fish and sea products and enhancement of the productivity and efficiency of the fishing fleet. The same program calls for a two-fold increase in live and frozen fish production over the next 10 years.

Fisheries are well developed in the KaSSR on the Caspian and Aral Seas, on Lake Balkash, and on the Zaysan, Edil, Zhayyq (Ural), Ertis and Esil. In addition to these natural sources, moreover, there has also been a recent emphasis on development of pond fisheries as well. Among problems discussed by Abdrahmanov are lagging construction preventing full development of pond fisheries and a severe shortage of freezer capacity that results in large amounts of fish spoilage, especially during summer months. As a result a substantial proportion of large fish yields fails to reach consumers. There are also problems with boat operations and equipment.

Current republic plans call for a 2.2-fold increase of the output of pond and a 2.5-fold increase of river fisheries output by 1985. Total production from these sources is to rise to 14,000 tons by 1990 and total fish output from all sources to 32,500. Output of processed foods from fish will grow even more.

## EDITORIAL DETAILS KAZAKH PLANS FOR IMPROVING FOOD SALES, SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on Kazakh plans to improve republic food sales and services to meet new goals advanced by the May Plenum of the CC CPSU. The editorial emphasizes the key importance of trade and service organizations in meeting the new goals and stresses the many problems that have existed in past operations. It notes, for example, shortages of grains and vegetables in some rayon of Dzezkazganskaya, Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Uralskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts, large scale waste of food products generally, handling problems and a poorly developed food sales and services base. Among measures proposed to overcome such problems are reorganization, re-equipment, new methods, an improved connection between food sales and service organizations and producers, closer attention to the people's needs and efforts to increase supplies of foods and food products.

## KARATAV PHOSPHOROUS PRODUCTS CONSIDERABLY CHEAPER THAN OTHER SOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 9 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Erghali Saghatov on the history and present state of Karatav phosphorus mining. According to Saghatov, estimated reserves are now set at 6 million tons and plans call for raising annual production to

25-30 million tons (some 21 million tons to meet minimal domestic needs) in the near future. Saghatov stresses the cheapness of raw products (2-5 times cheaper than from other sources) from Karatav and of processed yellow phosphorus and thermal phosphoric acid made from them (1.5 to 2 times cheaper). In the last part of his article Saghatov reviews various on-going and new projects to expand and develop the Karatav mines and Karatav-Dzhambul Territorial Production Complex facilities further.

#### KAZAKHSTAN PRODUCES 90 PERCENT OF USSR PHOSPHORUS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on pages 55-62 a 3,400-word article by A. Nuryshov, chief of the Chemical Industry Division of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, on the current aims of the Soviet and KaSSR chemical industries and the role of Kazakh party organizations in achieving and maintaining quantitatively and qualitatively high production levels. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems of Socioeconomic Development Under Refined Socialism."

Special emphasis was placed on the development of the USSR chemical industry in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This was because, in L. I. Brezhnev's words, "There is no economy without the chemical industry."

Current goals call for a 30-33 percent increase in total chemical industry output during the current, 11th Five-Year Plan. Fertilizer production is to rise to 150-155 million tons and other sectors proportionally. Kazakhstan, because of its minerals, oil and energy base, will play a major role in achieving this goal. Among other things, the KaSSR currently produces 90 percent of all USSR phosphorus.

Nuryshov reviews the KaSSR chemical industry with special reference to new sectors such as the Shevchenko Plastics Factory and in emerging microbiology industry and the role of party organizations in successes so far achieved. KaSSR chemical industries currently produce 150 different products and will produce still more in the future. One problem area, however, seems to be petroleum refining since the important Guy'yev Petroleum Refining Plant is faulted for low technological achievements. This presumably refers to problems with the distillation and separation of petrochemical raw materials since this problem has been mentioned elsewhere. Nuryshov also alludes to undefined difficulties in the Chimkent "Fosfor" Production Union and in the organization of some of the new sectors of the industry in Kazakhstan.

#### KAZAKH CENTRALIZED MOTOR TRANSPORT NEEDED TO MEET MAY PLENUM FOOD GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by engineer Kh. Bekbolatov on the need for centralized motor transport to meet May Plenum food goals. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

The 26th Party Congress raised the question of drawing up a coordinated program for the long-term improvement of the work and interconnection of transport of every kind, reduction of transport costs and elimination of seasonal drops in capacity. Such a program would successfully meet the transport needs.

The need for such a program has become all the more pressing with demands by the May CC CPSU Plenum for improved agro-industrial complex transportation services. Only through a total improvement of these transportation services will the goals of the May Plenum be met. Towards this end Bekbolatov proposes creation of centralized oblast motor transport unions for agriculture under the freight administration of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport.

Turning to his native Kokchetavinskaya Oblast, Bekbolatov shows the greater productivity of such centralized unions as they exist in other industries and details the specific advantages of centralization in various motor transport sectors. Low coefficients of use, for example, could be overcome by centralized control while a large, centralized stockpile of spare parts and assemblies would reduce time spent out of service. He also suggests that there is a considerable problem of expertise lack in smaller transport units and that this problem could be overcome in larger unions. Bekbolatov offers specific figures on monetary and other savings from putting his proposal to work and calls upon oblast authorities to take action.

#### DRY MOYYNKUM TO BE IRRIGATED BY KAZAKHS TO MEET NEW FOOD GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 2 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word interview with Aytbay Nazarbekov, first secretary of the Moyynkum Rayon (Dzhambulskaya Oblast) Party Committee and KaSSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, on plans to irrigate fields and pastures in the dry rayon to increase yields drastically to accord with the new party food program. Nazarbekov was interviewed by Nurlytay Urkinbaeva and the interview is published under the regular rubric "Mother Nature."

Nazarbekov was asked questions about what his rayon is doing in general to meet the new food program, rayon water use patterns and what measures are being carried out to suit the particular conditions of the area and protect the local environment. In his answers Nazarbekov stresses the current diversity of food production in the area with many new food products, e.g., garden vegetables, now being produced for the first time in the region and strenuous efforts by all concerned to conserve every drop of water and prevent any deterioration of crop and pasture lands.

In terms of the future major efforts are now being made to move Shu River water into the Mayynkum along a 117 kilometer long canal to irrigate 45,000 hectares largely to expand grain production. Plans also exist to utilize substantial reservoirs of subterranean water, estimated at 180 billion cubic meters and lying at depths of 2 to 20 meters below the surface, to irrigate pasture lands. Shu and subterranean water, plus careful attention to protection of a fragile desert environment will make possible full yields from the area in the future inspite of desert conditions.

## MOBILE REPAIR SHOPS ABSENT FROM RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 30 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-worded unsigned expose published under the regular rubric "What the Controllers Have Found." The KaSSR Ministry of Consumer Services is assigned, on paper, 4,500 specially equipped service vehicles including 2,800 consumer service mobile repair shops. Unfortunately, although seen from time to time in the cities such repair shops are all but unavailable anywhere else. An investigation revealed large numbers of mobile repair shops out of service, some converted for other purposes and others assigned to individuals for private use. Moreover, many of the less than one-third of the mobile repair shops listed as available on paper simply no longer existed or were stationary in the cities and no longer mobile. No wonder, the article continues, that these repair vehicles are all but unseen in much of the KaSSR. Clothing, shoes and appliances--some quite expensive and easily repairable--are being discarded for lack of repair facilities.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SUPPLY DISORGANIZED IN ALMA-ATINSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Z. Boranov, T. Bitaev, deputy chairman of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast People's Control Committee, and Q. Alimqulov, on major problems of fruit and vegetable supply in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN Raid."

Major efforts are now underway in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast to guarantee supply of every kind of food product to the people as soon as possible. As part of this effort 8,800 hectares have been specially planted with fruits, vegetables and grains in the oblast and agricultural workers are preparing to harvest 175,000 tons of food products from them.

Many agricultural organizations and workers in the oblast take their obligations and duties very seriously and are achieving good results. Others, however, are not working up to required levels. Among the latter is the Alma-Ata City "Plodoovoshchotorg" Organization which includes 107 stores with 7,214 square meters of sales space for fruits and vegetables, 8 trade organizations, 42 sales pavilions, 11 stalls and 9 open air markets.

Unfortunately, this large system is totally inadequate for its assigned tasks. It lacks facilities for receiving and storing food products. It lacks freezers and even the most rudimentary equipment for handling and processing food. Most processing is done by hand. There is also an acute shortage of certain types of vegetables and fruits in high demand. There are goods of unsalable quality, a serious lack of packing boxes and packaging of every sort, inadequate quantities, qualities and varieties of canned goods (one factory even lacked facilities to store foods being canned, resulting in waste and spoilage) a severe shortage of agricultural labor to harvest what is available. Furthermore, gross transportation mismanagement drives up costs and prevents delivery of foods. The article also chides lack of supervision by the federation of consumer societies and other individuals and organizations responsible for dealing with such problems and improving food sales and availability. The new party food program should be yielding results by now, the authors complain.

## FALLING WATER LEVELS ENDANGER KZYL-ORDINSKAYA POND FISHERIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Kh. Sukhanberdin, worker at the Kzyl-Ordinskaya State Fisheries Protection Inspectorate, on problems of pond fisheries in his oblast due to falling water levels. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Special heed is devoted in party and government measures to protect the environment and preserve natural sources of water. Fish are especially endangered by the drying up of lakes in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, a matter of growing public concern. Already there are 90,000 hectares of dried up lake beds in the oblast.

Sukhanberdin looks at the problem in terms of pond fisheries since they are being severely effected by the falling water levels. He stresses that maintaining such ponds is not difficult as long as water flow is preserved. However, the Syr-darya water that once flowed into the lakes has been diverted to the Aral Sea. Therefore, providing regular water flow is becoming a growing problem that must be solved if oblast pond fisheries are to grow and prosper. Sukhanberdin suggests experimental use of rice paddies to raise fry for release into water reservoirs as a way to expand Kazakh fisheries resources.

## KAZAKH RURAL CONSTRUCTION TO BE INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Enhanced Pace of Rural Construction." L. I. Brezhnev spoke of a social reconstruction of rural Russia in his speech to the May Plenum of the CC CPSU. This will involve major efforts in housing, culture and services, road construction, etc., to make rural labor more productive. The editorial reviews what is being done to achieve these goals in rural Kazakhstan with special reference to the role of mobile construction colonies and the need to overcome any and all deficiencies in their operations.

## ROAD BUILDING TO INCREASE UNDER NEW FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the importance of road building for the new party food program. This road building is to eliminate differences between urban and rural areas and will mark a turning point in the improvement of social and living conditions in agricultural enterprises. Transportation will play a special part in achieving this goal since the new food program can only be carried out based upon an adequate transportation system. Thus road construction and road renovation will receive a substantial part of the 160 billion rubles investment allotted to carrying out the new Food Program. Plans calls for construction of 130,000 kilometers of general roads and 150,000 kilometers of agricultural service roads by 1990 as part of the program. Kazakh road construction organizations that built more than 2,000 kilometers of new roads during the last five-year plan are now scheduled to build 8,000 kilometers this year alone. The editorial details past and present efforts to provide new and improved road links to agricultural enterprises in Kazakhstan and stresses the importance of the on-going two month shock campaign to get roads into shape for the autumn harvest.

## KAZAKHS DEVELOP NEW METHODS TO STUDY SUBTERRANEAN COAL LAYERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Doctor of Technical Sciences and KaSSR State Prize Laureat Yu. Veksler, professor at the Karaganda Polytechnical Institute, on new methods to study subterranean coal layers. The article is published under the regular rubric "Scientist's Rostrum."

The amount of coal mined in subterranean mines has grown considerably during the current five-year plan. In connection with this effort, many measures are being carried out to improve the safety and efficiency of underground mining.

Veksler described the work being carried out by his own institute and the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Seismology Institute to improve presently employed mechanical means of subterranean geological investigation. The problem is that mechanical means, involving drill samples, geological torpedos, etc., are time consuming even when used with computers to construct geological models. A more direct and instantaneous method of subterranean survey is needed. Veksler describes new seismo-acoustical survey and seismic holography methods.

## CHIEF ENGINEER DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION OF EKIBASTUZ TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word interview with V. Saukhpen, chief engineer of the Ekibastuz Electrical Station Production Union, on current work to develop a transmission system for Ekibastuz power. The interview was by O. Galiev and is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

In the interview Shaukhpen is asked about overall progress at the Ekibastuz station, the two major transmission lines under construction leading towards the Urals and Central Asia and the problem of specialist cadres. Of the two major transmission lines, most progress has been made on the Ekibastuz-Chelyabinsk line with the Ekibastuz-to-Kokshetav segment soon to be completed. Some 1,500 transmission towers are already in place and lines are being installed along a 150 kilometer stretch. Planned completion date is the last quarter of this year when transmission will begin with a current of 500 kilowatts. Later, with the establishment of relay stations, current will be increased to 1,150 kilowatts. The line will be extended past Chelyabinsk to Uralsk and then to Surgit and on to connect with the Kansk-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Complex. Also part of development in this direction is an Ekibastuz-Omby line.

In the case of construction towards the south, towards Ortalyg and Central Asia, work is going on at a much longer, 10-15 year time table. The most progress so far has been along the Ekibastuz-Tselinograd section of the Central Asian line. Saukhpen stresses the importance of relay stations for carrying out transmission line construction plans and notes the enhanced demand for specialists generated by such relay stations.

## CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SHORTAGE SLOWS EKIBASTUZ DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 23 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Sayitqazy Dosymov reporting on a recent visit to Ekibastuz on the occasion of an all-union, five day conference to acquaint journalists with the territorial-production complex and its components. In this context, Dosymov's article stresses complex components as parts of an integrated, intercoordinated whole with each individual production area serving and being served by others. Dosymov describes the State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 facility and the "Bagatyr'" mines from this point of view in particular. He notes that the latter mines are now producing coal above planned output levels for the year but records continuing construction delays as a major problem at the miners city of Ekibastuz. The principal cause is shortage of construction materials.

## ICHTHYOLOGIST SEES END OF ARAL FISHERIES IN NEAR FUTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on page 30 a 1,000-word article by Ichthyologist A. Bayimbetov on current problems and prospects of Kazakh fisheries. The article is published under the regular rubric "Twelve Months of the Year."

Some 70.5 percent of the earth's surface is covered by water, mostly in the oceans. Inhabiting these waters are some 25,000 species of fish. The overwhelming majority inhabit salt water and very few species are found in fresh water. (There are only about 1,000 species of fish in the enclosed seas and internal waters of the Soviet Union, about 155-160 species of which are found in Kazakhstan.)

Fish are valuable sources of food, feed, drugs, fertilizers, oils and industrial raw materials for man. In 1977, about 9.7 million tons of fish were caught in the Soviet Union including 36,150 tons in the KaSSR. Unfortunately, fish catches have been on the decline since then. One reason is the damming of natural streams and the building of artificial reservoirs. Such efforts have reduced fish habitats and interfered with fish reproduction. The result has been a drastic reduction in fish, even highly important commercial fish. In 1961-1962, for example, 140,000 centners of carp were caught in the KaSSR but only 56,400 to 88,800 centners during the years 1976-1978. Some once common fish have even become quite rare.

The Aral is the largest single source of fish for the KaSSR but yields have fallen drastically in recent years, from 400,000-500,000 centners to 20,000-30,000 centners, due to the falling level of the sea and the increased salt content of its waters. In some areas fish cannot be caught at all. All this means, Bayimbetov laments, the total end of Aral fisheries in a few years.

In the last part of his article, Bayimbetov proposes solutions to republic fisheries problems and methods to protect fish resources, stocks of indigenous fish in particular. They include fish farms and seeding of reservoirs, breeding new

varieties of local fish and acclimatizing foreign fish to Kazakh conditions, those of the Balkhash Basin in particular, and active measures to preserve the Aral and its fisheries. To this end Bayimbetov proposes, among other things, introduction of new, salt resistant fish and lake fish farming in the Aral Sea shallows.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### KAZAKHS MAKE EFFORTS TO RESTORE ISLAMIC MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on pages 10-11 an 1,800-word article by Marat Qulbekov on current Kazakh efforts to restore the great Islamic monuments of the past. The article is published under the regular rubric "BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK Archaeological Expedition."

Hundreds of thousands of years ago there were once beautiful, culturally, artistically and scientifically advanced cities in the Kazakh steppe. Archaeologists, in fact, note the existence of as many as 200 such large and small cities in the Kazakh steppe in the 11th and 12th centuries. All that remains today, however, are a few mausoleums and other buildings that confer a general idea of the glories of the past. Such monuments are living evidence of the culture and art of the people of those times and thus the party and the government have done their utmost to protect and restore them. One evidence of this concern are the 1976 Soviet and 1978 KaSSR Laws "On Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments."

Qulbekov reviews in detail efforts by scholars of the Alma-Ata Construction Materials Scientific Research and Planning Institute led by Sof'ya Suleymonqyzy Takibaeva to study and duplicate the ancient construction materials and ancient construction methods used in building the ancient monuments, the Akhmet Yassaui Mausoleum in particular. A special emphasis of the work of the institute is on study of the ceramic tiles so characteristic of the older kazakh and Islamic architecture.

##### EMIGRE PAPER HELPS IRANIAN KAZAKH CONTACT SOVIET RELATIVES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 10, May 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word unattributed article reporting on successful efforts by an Iranian Kazakh to reestablish contact with Soviet relatives through BIZDING OTAN. The Iranian Kazakh Demes went to Iran with his father and eight other brothers and sisters in the 1930s. Later, his father returned to the Soviet Union along with two of the sisters of Demes and a brother, Janbuz. To reestablish contact with these relatives, Demes wrote to BIZDING OTAN. The paper answered with a letter from Sultan Balqaiey of the TuSSR providing full details on Demes' family. The article stressed their success and prosperity. The number of persons mentioned as descendants of the three Soviet repatriots is witness to the prodigious birth rate of the Kazakhs in years past.

## KAZAKH POPULATION GROWTH LOWEST IN CENTRAL ASIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 6, June 1982 carries on page 18 an 1,100-word article by economist Abdiqadyr Attapkhanov on declining population growth rates in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Golden Threshold."

It is very clear that every young family plays a special role in maintaining population levels and that family size is directly connected with the size and quality of the labor force. This fact has become increasingly obvious in recent years and a decreased growth in the Soviet labor force was one of the factors singled out by L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the 26th Party Congress as hindering Soviet development. As a consequence a new Soviet demographic policy has been developed and is now being carried out.

Discussing these points in detail, Attapkhanov notes the rapid decrease in the Soviet population growth rate since 1960. He attributes the change to a drop in fertility of women aged 16-49 with the largest drop among women over 30. As a consequence Attapkhanov goes on, women 20-30, 20-24 in particular, are responsible for most of the growth that is taking place, thus the current importance of young families in the Soviet Union.

Demographers, he goes on, have shown the need for three children per family if any growth in population is to take place (260 children per hundred families are necessary to maintain current population levels alone). Real growth, however, Attapkhanov emphasizes, must come from the third, fourth, fifth, etc., child.

Turning to Kazakhstan he records the same tendencies already noted on an all-union basis there also. Whereas 37.2 children were born per 1,000 Kazakhs in 1960, yielding a growth rate of 30.6 per thousand, the same figures were 24.0 and 15.9 respectively in 1980. As a result, whereas the number of Kazakhs in the Soviet Union increased by 46.2 percent between 1959 and 1970, the figure was only 23.7 percent between 1970-1979. This was well below the growth rates for other Central Asian peoples. The Uzbeks grew by 35.5 percent during the same period, the Tajiks by 35.7 percent, the Turkmen by 33.0 percent and the Kirghiz by 31.3 percent.

Kazakh growth rates, Attapkhanov concludes, are now below what is needed to master the potentialities of the republic and thus the call by D. A. Kunayev at the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP for increased demographic growth in the KaSSR. Attapkhanov ends his article with a summary of the benefits and provisions of the new Soviet Family Law.

## KAZAKH KOMSOMOL MAGAZINE INTRODUCES NEW SERIES OF FOLK MEDICINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on page 7 a 1,000-word article by Ethnographer Otegen Abdramanov on the folk practices of traditional Kazakh veterinarians. The editors of BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK promise that the article is the first of what will be a series on all aspects of Kazakh folk medicine. The editorial note cautions against identification of folk medicine with blind faith in the efficacy of "religious" treatments. In

this vein, Abdramonov's article treats highly practical areas of Kazakh folk veterinary practice. He includes details on setting broken bones, and traditional treatments for damaged ligaments and muscles. He stresses the broad experience of the Kazakh people in these areas due to their long, close association with animals.

#### ALMA-ATA POLICE RAID BLACK MARKET FOR BOOKS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 16 July 1982 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,400-word article by Aliya Bopezhanova and Musa Rakhmanberdiev on a police raid recently mounted by Alma-Ata authorities on an open air book black market held near the city. The article is published under the rubric "Conscience and the Law."

The two journalists visited the headquarters of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Department of Internal Affairs to report on a local black market in books. The police were aware of its operations but unable or unwilling to do much about stopping them. Finally, after being prodded, police plainclothesmen mounted a raid. They found a large open air bazaar attended by large numbers of buyers and blackmarketeers. The books on display were all new (the authors suggest that they came directly from state book trade warehouses; the sellers themselves, however, claim that the books were purchased in state bookstores at retail prices) and exorbitantly priced. The sellers, moreover, were often leading citizens, including a chief engineer of a planning institute, a senior research worker and several teachers. Many turned out to have records of previous arrested for black marketing. Ten were arrested and questioned, but they told police little or nothing about the real sources of the books they sold.

Disturbed by the apparent broad scope of the problem, Bopezhanova and Rakhmanberdiev talked with a deputy chief of the state book trade who is quite willing to speak of a Soviet public highly interested in books and of shortages of popular titles but largely avoided the question of possible direct black marketing of new books from book trade warehouses. The deputy chief suggested that creating book exchange points would be one solution to the problem of book shortages.

The 10 arrested black marketeers were fined 50 rubles each, and their books and profits were confiscated. Bopezhanova and Rakhmanberdiev, however, were unimpressed by police and book trade responses to the problem. They thought that the fines and seizures were inadequate in view of the large profits being made.

#### STATUS OF EAST TURKESTAN KAZAKHS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on pages 10-11 a 1,600-word article by Lucpan Badavamuly on the present state and history of Kazakhs and other Altaic minorities of East Turkestan. The article is published under the rubric "Answers to Your Questions" and was published in response to a letter by worker Sarsen Imanqulov who wrote BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK to ask about the areas in Turkestan occupied by Kazakhs and for information on East Turkestanian Kazakhs in general.

Badavamuly discusses the geography and demographics of Eastern Turkestan, now known as Hsin-chiang. Regarding Kazakhs, who numbered about 1 million in 1958 and are the second largest (after the Uighurs) of 13 Turkestanian Altaic nationalities (totaling more than 6 million), he provides an area by area breakdown of settlement with attention to the history and background of each group. Those discussed included the Uisin (claimed to be descendants of the ancient Wu-Sun of the Chinese sources; 100,000 in the Ili area); the Qyzay clans (100,000 in the Ili area); the Abag-Kerey (associated with the ancient Mongol Kereyid, now Turkic-speaking; 150,000 in the Altay), whose close relatives, the Ashamayly, live in the KaSSR, and the Nayman Kazakhs in the Tarbaghatay. He also records 60,000\* Abag-Kerey Kazakhs in neighboring parts of the Mongolian People's Republic; 10,000 Kazakhs in Turkey, whence they fled Chinese oppression, and others in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Other Chinese People's Republic Kazakhs are found in two autonomous hsien in Kan-su and Ching-hai Provinces.

In his historical survey, Badavamuly repeatedly emphasizes long term Chinese oppression of East Turkestan Kazakhs. This oppression was often exerted through the traditional "feudal" structure of Kazakh society. In addition to the Kazakhs, there are also 5 million Uighurs (1957); 80,000 Khirghiz (1962); 65,000 Mongols (1962); 10,000 Uzbeks and 45,000 other "minorities" in Eastern Turkestan. Chinese numbered 5 million in 1957.

\* This figure is too low and is probably as estimated from the early 1970s. The Kazakh population growth rate during the period 1956-1963 was 3.86 per hundred in Mongolia. If this rate has continued there must now be nearly 100,000 Kazakhs in Mongolia. This amounts to almost 6 percent of the total population. Note that other population figures given by Badavamuly are also very old. [Translator Note]

#### International

#### KAZAKHSTAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHIEF REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 14 July 1982 page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Zh. Qaliyev, chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, on the activities of the Society. According to Qaliyev, Kazakhstan conducts cultural relations with 97 countries, and these connections are expanding. In 1980 the Society sent various materials--albums, postcards, books, record, etc.--to 1,094 addressees, while in 1981 that figure rose to 1,178. Also, the Kazakhstan Friendship Society sends out a bimonthly information bulletin "Soviet Kazakhstan Today" in six languages. Last year more than 120 people from Kazakhstan traveled through the Society to 13 foreign countries, mostly to Syria, India and the United States, where they participated in USSR Days exhibitions. Thousands of Americans visited the Kazakhstan exhibition daily in New York. In addition, last year the Society received 35 delegations and 87 tourist groups from 51 countries in Kazakhstan. The Society is steadily increasing the number of its regional branches.

#### JOINT SINO-IMPERIALIST VENTURES IN XINJIANG CITED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 21 July 1982 page 3 carries a 1,300-word article by O. Barlybayev [not further identified] on the policy of the Chinese Government to encourage cooperation with corporations from capitalist countries in the economic exploitation of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region. Barlybayev lists numerous projects in which representatives of capitalist firms and the Chinese are jointly engaged. He notes, for instance, that construction was completed in the second half of 1981 under the supervision of Japanese and Hong Kong companies on the Tianshan factory, the largest wool-goods producing plant in Xinjiang. Other joint ventures include a mineral fertilizer plant in Kuqa, a cracking shop in an Urumqi petrochemical plant, an agro-industrial complex, petroleum exploration, etc. Enriched uranium from Xinjiang is even being surreptitiously supplied to South Africa. In all, nearly 100 goods produced in the region are being sold by more than 20 states of the capitalist world. To interest foreigners in Xinjiang, the Chinese Government is encouraging foreign businessmen to visit the region under the guise of developing tourism. Hotels for foreigners are being built in Urumqi, Turpan, and Kashgar. In fact, more than 5,900 foreigners from the capitalist world visited Xinjiang last year, and more than 40 such groups are expected this year. The "open door" policy of the Chinese has led to the appearance of foreign advertising and goods on the streets of the cities of Xinjiang.

## KIRGHIZ SSR

### Economics

#### YOUTH URGED TO STAY IN KIRGHIZ VILLAGES

[Editorial Report] *Frunze LENINCHIL JASH* in Kirghiz 10 July 1982 page 3 carries a 900-word article by J. Akhunova, a special correspondent, on why young people are becoming dissatisfied with village life in Kirghizia. After receiving a letter from a sergeant in the Soviet Army who complained that many young people were leaving his native village of Dobolu in Tyan'-Shan'skiy Rayon for the city because they consider life there boring, the correspondent investigated the situation in the village. She discusses the neglect shown for the village House of Culture and recommends that more recreational activities be organized for young people. She also notes that of the 40 students who graduated from school in 1980, only 25 and of 37 who graduated in 1981, only 23 are working in their native village, and that only sporadically. *Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN* in Kirghiz 13 July 1982 page 4 carries a 900-word article by a special correspondent of the newspaper in Batkenskiy Rayon, on young people who have decided to remain and work in their native villages in the rayon. The introductory note to the article mentions that a rally took place recently of high-school graduates who have chosen to stay on the farms of Batkenskiy Rayon, in response to an appeal by the graduates of two other high-schools in Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon published previously in *SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN*. At the rally a special appeal to young people in the rayon was also proclaimed. The article describes the activities of some high-school graduates who are successfully working on the farms of the rayon. According to the article, it is outstanding that some graduates have raised this effort to the level of a patriotic initiative.

#### KIRGHIZ AGRICULTURE LEADER ON PRIVATE PLOTS

[Editorial Report] *Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN* in Kirghiz 16 July 1982 page 3 carries an 1,800-word article by Iskender Muralalin, chief of the Agricultural Department of the KICP Central Committee, on private, auxiliary plots in Kirghizia. In Issyk-Kul and Osh Oblasts, the sale of livestock and fodder to individuals for use on private plots has been well organized, and in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon special pig farms have been formed to increase the number of pigs available to citizens. But elsewhere, for instance on farms in Naryn Oblast, livestock raising on private plots has been hindered by poor work in this realm. However, in general, the practice of having citizens tend state-owned livestock on private land and working out agreements with them to

supply the animals to the state for compensation has given good results. At the present time more than 60,000 hectares of land have been distributed for private kitchen-gardening in the republic, and while this total represents a valuable resource, according to Muratalin, the land thus allotted is not always being used effectively. Fodder is not being grown to the full capacity of the land, and some individuals are cultivating crops like flowers, garlic or sunflowers solely for profit, instead of potatoes and vegetables. According to him, the countryside has no need of such "landowners" who seek only profit.

#### WARNING ISSUED ABOUT FIRE DANGER DURING CURRENT KIRGHIZ DROUGHT

[Editorial Report] *Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN* in Kirghiz 16 July 1982 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by a senior inspector in the fire prevention administration of the KiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, K. Osmonov, and two others, about the possibility of fire damage to the harvest. In the summer, especially under the drought conditions currently prevailing in Kirghizia, workers must be alert to fire danger in collecting grain and fodder. However, on some farms insufficient attention to fire safety has contributed to losses: last year and in the first 5 months of this year, more than 2,000 tons of fodder has been destroyed by fire throughout the republic. The authors compare the fire-prevention efforts undertaken on two kolkhozes in Moskovskiy Rayon, stressing the deficiencies of one kolkhoz in this area.

#### KIRGHIZ YOUTH INFORMED OF STUDY OPPORTUNITIES IN CENTER

[Editorial Report] *Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN* in Kirghiz 24 July 1982 page 4 carries a 700-word article containing the remarks of L. N. Chalagyzova, a responsible employee with the KiSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and two other educators. They offer advice to young people in Kirghizia wishing to enroll in higher educational institutions in the center of the country. Citing the head of the Kirghiz Komsomol T. Aytbayev and Communications Minister V. Tyurebayev as examples of people from Kirghizia who received their educations in Moscow, one educator recommends that young people seriously consider study outside the republic. Chalagyzova notes that acceptance into such institutions for representatives of various nationalities outside of the regular competition began in earnest in the late 1920's and that each year hundreds of young people from Kirghizia continue to be accepted outside the competition. One educator maintains that the republic's industry requires many more experts in electronics, radio engineering, and electrical engineering. Central educational institutions have been training and sending to Kirghizia the experts needed to operate sophisticated machinery. In the textile and food industries, as well as in the training of teachers of Russian, institutions outside the republic have made considerable contributions to the training of specialists needed in the republic.

#### HIGH-ALTITUDE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

[Editorial Report] *Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN* in Kirghiz 28 July 1982 page 2 carries a 600-word article by Sh. Chertikiyev, a senior scientific associate of the Livestock Scientific Production Association of Kirghizia, on high-altitude

livestock raising, particularly concerning the raising of yaks, in the republic. In its mountainous regions, such farms as the Kashka-Suu farm in Alayskiy Rayon, with most pastures at an altitude of more than 4,000-5,000 meters above sea level, are able to achieve good results in livestock production. However, in the republic as a whole, the effective use of pasture land is still a high-level desideratum. Although from 1966 to 1977 the number of yaks in the republic increased considerably to a population of 79,200, since that time there has been a decrease of 16.5 percent to 66,100 in 1980. According to Chertikiyev, the fault lies with the accounting procedures of the republic statistical administration, which classifies yaks with cows. Because the two animals differ in rate of maturity and yields of meat, the classification of the two in the same category has an adverse effect upon the development of yak-raising. That is, the policies of the KISSR Planning Committee and the statistical administration have created a disincentive for farms in the raising of yaks. The matter is now under review, and Chertikiyev expresses the belief that it would help promote this sector if the appropriate organs resolve the issue properly.

#### TOBACCO GROWERS URGED NOT TO NEGLECT THEIR CROP

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 July 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word article on tobacco production in Kirghizia. According to the editorial, the number of farms that grown tobacco is increasing in connection with the division and specialization of labor in the USSR, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that tobacco has become the core of the economy of some rayons. However, this year the current drought and water shortage has complicated the prospects for tobacco growers. Since the basic agricultural sector in the republic is livestock breeding, some tobacco growers have undertaken the initiative to convert a significant portion of their tobacco fields to feed grains. Nevertheless, tobacco production should not be neglected, as has been the case in Osh Oblast. In rayons there in which tobacco has been grown in the past, this year work has been poorly organized, supervision has been unsystematic, and some fields have been allowed to dry up. On one sovkhoz, for instance, the peasants are preparing a good corn and fodder harvest, but the tobacco crop is being neglected. As a result, the danger that the plan for turning over tobacco to the state may not be met this year as in previous years has not been overcome. Also, in Osh Oblast in the rayons in which tobacco was replanted, the cutting of the leaves is being delayed, a fact that is contributing to losses and a lowering of quality.

#### THEFTS ON FARMS IN KIRGHIZIA DENOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 30 July 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on the theft of public property and funds on the farms of Kirghizia. The editorial claims that some kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are taking an indifferent attitude towards the loss of crops and various kinds of theft. In the first example cited, the chief accountant of a sovkhoz in Issyk-Kul Oblast, K. Alymbekov, was accused of pocketing 142,500 rubles along

with two other officials and of bribing others. A case was brought against the criminals, Alymbekov was sentenced to the "highest criminal penalty," and the others were given long sentences. The theft of crops and farm animals is also criticized. Because the Ministry of Agriculture has not exercised firm supervision, some farm leaders have created conditions conducive to the theft of public property by delaying criminal investigations. In one case, a cashier and chief accountant appropriated 125,000 rubles over the last 5 years, but the investigators under the Ministry of Agriculture in Osh Oblast failed to uncover the thefts. Both investigators and criminals were called to accountability in court. Some criminals in many places are not being called to lawful, principled account, and conciliatory attitudes towards them are occurring. But an uncompromising struggle against such phenomena is the demand of the time.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZ BOOK TRADE EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] *Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY* in Kirghiz 1 July 1982 page 14 carries an 800-word article by Abdykerim Muratov, which appears under the headline "The Reader Speaks." His article is a follow-up to an article in the same newspaper 11 February 1982 on books of translation and the book trade in Kirghizia in general, which noted that some books which are hard to find--though published in editions of some hundred thousand in Russian--sit around gathering dust in bookstores in their Kirghiz-language versions. Muratov agrees that many Kirghiz translations are of low quality and maintains that the translation tasks in these cases are entrusted to translators of little experience who have never written anything. In addition, he complains that in neighboring republics translators have accumulated experience in translating books from the original languages, English, German, Arabic, etc., but not in Kirghizia. Another problem in the book trade arises from the distribution of books. For instance, Muratov claims that in his neighboring rayon, Aravanskiy, bookstores are full of Kirghiz books because the majority of the population there consists of other nationalities. He also recommends that authors try to educate the reading public so that it acquires a taste for books other than those about romantic love.

##### KIRGHIZ MONUMENT SOCIETY PLENUM REPORTED

[Editorial Report] *Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY* in Kirghiz 8 July 1982 pages 14 and 15 carries an 1,800-word report by T. Abasbekov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Kirghiz Republican Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on the fifth plenum of the Society's Central Council. Abasbekov summarizes the remarks of various speakers at the plenum, beginning with the report of V. M. Ploskikh, a historian and deputy director of the History Institute of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences in charge of scientific work. While Ploskikh could point with pride to such efforts as the attempt to compile a "Collection of the Monuments of Kirghizia," he emphasized instances in which historical monuments have been allowed to deteriorate. For instance, the ruins of the former city Ak-Beshim in Chuyskiy Rayon, a monument of All-Union significance, had been entrusted to a kolkhoz, and last year barley was sown on the territory of the ruins. Similar abuses of

historical sites were discussed by Ploskikh and attributed to a failure by economic and construction leaders to comply with the laws on historical monuments. The head of the Archeological Restoration Sector of the History Institute claimed that there were few archeological experts at his institute but that there were many tasks. However, another speaker and the chairman of the Preservation Society's Central Council presidium, K. K. Konduchalova, urged the History Institute not to delay any further the compilation of maps showing the location of archeological monuments. Such maps would help alleviate some of the current difficulties in preserving monuments.

#### KIRGHIZ WRITERS CRITICIZE LACK OF NATIONAL RESTAURANTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRBYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 8 July 1982 page 2 carries a 750-word open letter by 10 writers living in Kirghizia addressed to Toktogul Chilebayev, the KISSR minister of trade, and Abdrazak Mokenov, chairman of the Frunze City Soviet Executive Committee. The writers note that when they visit neighboring republics, they are often taken by their hosts to restaurants serving traditional Central Asian cuisine and to chaykhana, that is, traditional teahouses. But while they are pleased at their hosts' hospitality, they are ashamed that their own capital city of Frunze has so few establishments of a similar nature. In fact, only a single chaykhana operates in Frunze, the one at the large kolkhoz bazaar, and it has several disturbing characteristics. The writers of this letter state that no one has the right to forget that the chaykhana has been an integral part of the whole culture of the Central Asian peoples. In addition, the writers call it regrettable that a "national canteen," in which the Kirghiz national drink kumiss was also served, was closed down a few years ago in Frunze. The writers ask why chaykhana cannot be opened in various places to show others the abundance of present-day Soviet life. According to them, it would be a pleasure to offer guests to Kirghizia the best of Kirghiz cuisine, since greeting guests hospitably is an ancient national custom of the Kirghiz.

#### PROBLEMS IN ATHEISTIC EDUCATION SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 15 July 1982 page 15 carries a 1,700-word article by Sh. Temirkanov, who is not otherwise identified, on the organization of atheistic educational work in Kirghizia. The article is a contribution to the contest sponsored by the KISSR Writers' Union and the newspaper KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY for the best articles on the topic of atheism. Temirkanov concentrates on the efforts made by the republic's Znaniye Society to instill a scientific, atheistic viewpoint among the population. Although the percentage of lectures devoted to atheistic topics in comparison to all lectures conducted by the Society exceeds the All-Union average, in many rayons of the republic work in this area is not being carried out systematically or effectively. In some villages there has been for a number of years much severe criticism of members of various sects, but no attention has been paid to the Orthodox Church or to Islam. Atheist work is especially important in the countryside because it is there that religious vestiges are most strongly retained. The shortage of child-care facilities and social enterprises, as well as the slow

rebuilding of rural housing, has isolated women from production and complicated the loss of religious belief among them. In addition, while young people can go to the movies, clubs, and dances, there seem to be no other places for the retired to go except to the mosque or church. Professional lecturers must also enlist teachers, doctors, and other rural intellectuals in atheistic work.

#### J. LANGUAGE PURITY ADVOCATED BY KIRGHIZ TEACHER

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 22 July 1982 page 6 carries a 600-word article by a high-school teacher in Frunze who recommends that the Kirghiz language be treated with great respect. Although the author of the article himself was educated in a Russian school, has lived in many parts of the USSR and other socialist countries for nearly 30 years, and speaks Russian fluently, he has not neglected his native language and does not speak a jumbled Kirghiz. Contending that Lenin's views on the overuse of foreign words in Russian apply to all languages, he criticizes the use of more than 70 Russian words in place of their Kirghiz equivalents in an introduction by Kengeshbek Asanaliyev to a book by Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov. If noted literary scholars write such a mixed language, he wonders, what kind of lesson will young people derive from it?

#### FOLLOWERS OF CHRISTIAN SECTS WARNED TO OBEY LAW

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 25 July 1982 page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by V. Il'inskiy, identified only as a journalist, about the underground activities of certain members of Christian sects in Kirghizia. Il'inskiy states that while most believers uphold their civic responsibilities, some people carry their religious devotion to extremes, falling into the trap of bourgeois propaganda and wittingly or not becoming its "sacrificial lambs." Certain followers of the Evangelical Baptist Church stated in a letter to the church hierarchy that they would provide bail for their fellow believers who are "illegally" persecuted for their belief in God. The article names a dozen signatories of the letter, who are also said to admit that a certain Kozorezova is chairman of an organization called "Fraternal Council of the Imprisoned"--an organization characterized as illegal and reactionary--and that propaganda sessions have taken place in various homes. The article contends that those proclaimed guiltless by the authors of the letter have in fact committed crimes; the law does not permit the propagandizing and teaching of religion to others. The plea of these Baptists for justice does not give them the right to break the law and behave like hooligans towards the authorities, as was the case August 6, 1981 towards the deputy chairman of the Alamedinskiy rayispolkom. But whenever the authorities call to account those who venture outside the law, a hue and cry about persecution of believers is raised. For instance, a certain V. P. Khaylo in the Ukraine became a cause celebre among the Baptists of Frunze and other parts of Kirghizia, even though, according to Il'inskiy, after serving 7 years in prison for stealing state property, he returned to his anti-social ways. Also, the former leaders of another sect, the Adventist-Reformists, characterized as a most reactionary and fanatical sect, A. V. Patushnyy and G. V. Dolbineva, had avoided work, abandoned the Soviet way of life, and evaded

residence registration. But they have been called to account. Il'inskiy mentions other cases in which members of Christian sects have violated Soviet laws, including the case of Genadiy Sipko (born in 1962) who refused to take the military oath. His older brother, A. Sipko, a clergyman in the Frunze community of Evangelical Baptists, evidently influenced Gennadiy's behavior, and thus Il'inskiy asks whether such religious leaders have any moral right to educate believers, if this education leads to violations of the law. He answers, of course not.

#### EDITING OUT NEGATIVE REFERENCES TO RUSSIANS DISTURBS KIRGHIZ LITERARY SCHOLAR

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 7, July 1982 pages 127 to 133 carries a 4,500-word article by Kumon Rysaliyev, a candidate of the philological sciences, who is critical of efforts by editors to correct or improve upon the texts of literary works, particularly those belonging to the literary heritage of the Kirghiz. Rysaliyev discusses at first modifications of a stylistic nature, comparing certain passages from a novel by Mukay Elebayev initially published in 1936 and reprinted in 1974. He criticizes the changes he cites and maintains that while it is sometimes quite necessary to alter some words and expressions, the main aim of an editor should be to avoid damaging the notion that what is published is what the author actually wrote and to avoid interfering in the author's "creative laboratory." He notes that most of the changes were introduced in the first half of the 1950's but are no longer appropriate. However, what seems to concern Rysaliyev more are corrections made in texts because, as he describes it, the editors appear not to understand clearly what the author originally meant. Although Rysaliyev does not say so explicitly, several of his examples demonstrate that he disapproves of editors who have omitted negative references to Russians or Cossack Russians in Kirghiz literary works. For instance, in the version of Elebayev's novel published in 1936, one passage describes a Russian who has lived in Kyzyl-Kyya for some time in prerevolutionary times. A sentence referring to a general Kirghiz opinion of a man who comes with only a cart horse to his name and grows rich was omitted in a later edition. Another omission was the characterization of a certain town as a "Cossack Russian town," which along with other deletions makes it difficult for a reader to understand why the hero, a teenage Kirghiz boy, was afraid to pass through the town. Rysaliyev states that this seems to have been done only as the result of being especially careful lest the editor be blamed for letting such sentences through the editorial sieve, but according to him, "in fact, there is nothing to be fearful of here." He attributes the alterations in the texts to "vulgarism" in Kirghiz literary criticism and at the overall situation at the beginning and end of the 1940's and in the first half of the 1950's and to the fact that nearly all of the editors at the time did not have a very correct understanding of textual criticism. And despite advances in the culture and science of the republic since that time, insufficient attention has been paid to formulating principles and guidelines for editing the texts of the literary heritage. While Rysaliyev is encouraged by the 1980 editing of Mukay Elebayev's work, he is still concerned that readers are not informed of the textual distortions of the 1974 version. While there has been a little discussion of textual issues in the media, it has been insufficient, according to Rysaliyev. Special care must always be taken to be faithful to the literary heritage, or otherwise "we cannot pass on the literary heritage to future generations in its genuine form." Editors should not be entitled to make corrections as they please, but through the exchange of opinion in the media, basic principles for dealing with texts can be objectively worked out.

## Military

### EXCESSIVE CELEBRATIONS AT CALL-UP CRITICIZED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 4 July 1982 page 2 contains an 800-word account by A. Usubakunov, a correspondent for the newspaper, of village meetings in Ak-Suyskiy Rayon. Among the matters discussed at the meetings were heavy drinking by women, especially at the time of the death of a relative, and excessive celebrations when a young man is inducted into the armed forces. According to one village elder, a "new" custom has come into being in the village of Maman. When a young man is called into the armed forces, guests are invited three times, three sheep are slaughtered, and three or four cases of vodka are brought. At the first celebration, the boy receives blessings from the village elders, at the second from his close relatives, and finally from his friends and peers. Usubakunov asks when the bestowal of blessings was ever accompanied by vodka "among us." One mother and father "tossed a poor man's yearly salary to the winds" getting blessings for their son at induction and offering sacrifices when he returned. Usubakunov wonders if this could be called a "new custom."

### KIRGHIZ DOSAAF HEAD ON REPUBLIC ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 7, July 1982 pages 75-80 carries a 2,400-word article by Major General Kalinur Usenbekov, chairman of the Central Committee of the KiSSR Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy, and a Hero of the Soviet Union, on the organization he heads. After a brief history of military support organizations in Kirghizia, Usenbekov notes that of the 700 armed forces members from Kirghizia who have earned the title "Hero of the Soviet Union," 12 are Kirghiz. At the present, DOSAAF organizations and the Komsomol are attracting the young to various forms of military-patriotic education. In the republic there are now 4,573 primary organizations of DOSAAF located in all enterprises, farms, and educational establishments. Some exemplary activities of individual organizations are cited, especially in connection with sports. Usenbekov also maintains that military-technical types of sports are being conducted well in Kirghizia, and that it is one of the leading republics in the USSR in this respect. Teams from the republic were well represented in union and zonal competition, but more needs to be done to expand mass participation in these sports.

## TURKMEN SSR

### Economics

#### BETTER CONSUMER SERVICES FOR COUNTRYSIDE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 July 1982 p 1 carries a 1,200-word lead editorial on the expansion of the trade network in the countryside. It is noted that "the Turkmenistan Consumers Cooperative exceeded the goods turnover plan in the first 6 months of this year and sold 3.7 million rubles of goods above the plan to the rural population." However, "despite successes in rural trade and measures implemented to perfect its structure, there are still some shortcomings and flaws in this important work. Regrettable events such as cheating consumers to extract more money from them, hiding scarce goods and speculation are hardly nonexistent."

#### CALL FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF LOCAL LABOR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 July 1982 p 2 carries a 1,300-word article by A. Mukhammedov, director of the Ashkhabad Placement and Information Bureau, on the need to improve utilization of local resources. He notes that "as research has shown, Turkmen women who are currently unemployed are basically occupied with housework or private enterprise." Further, that "last year in the Ashkhabad Repair-Construction Trust 2,071 man-days were lost, and 1,206 man-days in the Housing Construction Combine were lost." It is said that "measures must be strengthened against violations of the work order." Also, "one must strengthen demand and study the effective utilization of labor, economizing and the application of labor resources."

#### MORE ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN POULTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 July 1982 p 1 carries a 1,200-word lead editorial on the necessity to pay more attention to animal husbandry and poultry operations in some rayons. With regard to the USSR Food Program it is said that in kolkhozes in Tagta and Sakarchaga rayons "insufficient attention is given the growth of animal husbandry. In these enterprises zootechnical demands have been neglected and feed has not been used economically. As for enterprises in Saragt Rayon, the road has been opened to a decline in the poultry population." The editorial notes further that "local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must strengthen demands on enterprise managers who view animal husbandry cheaply."

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### WEAK IDEOLOGY CAUSES UPSURGE OF ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 July 1982 page 3 carries a 1,600-word article by A. Tuyliev calling for more militancy in the approach to atheistic education. He notes that "in places where political education and ideological work is weak, religious representatives attempt to draw people to their side. Even some youth are entwined in the web of religion." Furthermore, "even now one runs across those keeping traditions like the galyng [bride price] and gaytarma [the bride's returning to her parents after 1 month of marriage] which do major damage to the life of youth within the context of useless remnants of the past." Other harmful aspects include faith healing and marking certain feast days.

### REMNANTS OF THE PAST TO BE COMBATTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 July 1982 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial on the need to combat "harmful remnants of the past." It is stated that "the firm struggle of every communist and working man to bolster the economic strength of our country is intimately linked with the significant, courageous, principled and unremitting struggle against harmful remnants of the past." Culpable in this respect are "not only those following harmful remnants of the past and religious believers but also those who say 'thus it is in Islam' and 'this is the tradition of our ancestors,' as well as those who take part in religious holidays and practice similar reactionary traditions and harmful remnants of the past." Party members are asked to exercise greater vigilance.

### TRUTH ABOUT 'HOLY' PLACES REVEALED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 20 July 1982 page 2 carries a 2,000-word article by O. Palvanova and A. Khayyodov, both workers in the Scientific Atheism Section of the Philosophy and Law Department of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, on the fallacious nature of the shrines and holy places of Turkmenistan. "Most of the 'holy' places in Turkmen territory are the graves of the representatives of Sufism." The philosophical orientation of the Sufism of the past is discussed; as for the present, "those who call themselves ishans [a Muslim religious dignitary, similar to a mullah] today are wholly religious illiterates but, according to Sufi thought, have taken on the 'holiness' of their ancestors. Thus, there are many 'sacred' graves in our republic." It is mentioned that "in the Azerbaijan SSR and Iran especially, large trees are called pir [a spiritual teacher, patron saint or founder of a dervish order]. It is noted further that "religious believers consider some wells to be holy when located together with trees." In addition to such traditional holy places or shrines, "one runs across newly created 'holy' places in the republic." The authors call for more enlightenment.

## HISTORY OF SHIPS WITH TURKMEN NAMES SUMMARIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT in Turkmen 23 July 1982 page 14 carries a 1,350-word article by Boris Paramonov in which he discusses ships in the 19th and 20th centuries bearing Turkmen names. Noting that some Turkmen place names have never been used for ships, he adds that "ships bearing the names of our southernmost cities are a matter for the future."

## YOUNG CRITICS CLUB FORMED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT in Turkmen 9 July 1982 page 5 carries a 2,000-word report on a discussion held at the recently formed "Young Critics Club," which was brought into being by the criticism department of ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT because "it is no secret that there is a shortage of young critics." One of the problems confronting them is that "the existence of poetry containing weak, dubious, pointless, even incorrect thoughts is no secret." Another problem is plagiarism: "For example, they take an idea from Yesenin or Yevtushenko and write a poem. It does not occur to them that this is plagiarism, and they think they have reexpressed this idea especially powerfully and effectively." The "Young Critics Club" is to combat these tendencies.

## TURKMEN WRITERS COMMITTED TO USSR FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT in Turkmen 16 July 1982 pages 1-2 carries a 1,500-word report on a meeting of the Turkmen Writers Union Presidium at which members were addressed by Tashli Gurbanov. "In mentioning the contribution of Turkmen writers in the implementation of the Food Program, he discussed works describing men who served the land." He said further that "writers going to the village, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz must be turned into a major event." However, he adds, "we know of some masterworks dealing with rural workers. Recently, however, only a few of such works and publicistic articles have been created. We writers must, in cooperation with the mass media--newspapers, radio and television--turn our attention to the basic theme of the village."

## HISTORICAL MONUMENTS NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 July 1982 page 4 carries a 1,500-word summarization of letters received by SOVET TURKMENISTANY on the restoration of historical and architectural artifacts. Most of them point to neglect on the part of the TSSR Ministry of Culture, which has taken the line that "it is difficult to find enthusiastic youths who will devote themselves to this work. The basic reason must be that there has been little talk to youth about the honorable and complex work of restoration." The point is made that until sufficient cadres have been trained, the restoration of significant historical and architectural monuments on Turkmen soil will be lagging.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

WORK ETHICS, LOYALTY NEEDED FROM PARTY LEADERSHIP CADRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "Position and Obligation." The editorial emphasizes that leadership cadres must pay special attention to labor discipline problems and the ethical-political climate within labor collectives. The leader's ethics and loyalty to his obligation set the standard for others. Consequently, the leader must subordinate himself to the Leninist work method, combat bureaucratic tendencies, and never abuse his positions. He must display the essential qualities of simplicity, modesty, concern, responsibility, demandingness, and fairness. The editorial cites the chairman of the Buvay Rayon People's Control Committee, A Egamov, who abused his position by procuring a large apartment for his married daughter, having his courtyard asphalted at state expense, and trading his old color television set for a new one.

GREATER ACTIVISM DEMANDED FROM RURAL PARTORGs, LEADERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Rural Communists." The editorial points out that rural party organizations in Uzbekistan have 300,000 members of which 190,000 are closely linked to agricultural production. Primary partorgs, as well as rayon and oblast partkoms, must devote special attention to the performance and skills of party leaders and specialists in the rural sector. Unfortunately, the editorial continues, a number of rural partorgs display insufficient demandingness toward communists who show little activism in the primary task of meeting plan goals. Citing the case of a kolkhoz chairman in Turtkul Rayon whose egotism and laxity toward crop thefts led to the failure of the kolkhoz to meet its plan, the editorial stresses that rural communists and partorgs must be highly demanding and activist in everyday tasks, fight for the moral development of cadres, and efficiently and productively utilize all available resources.

PARTKOMS URGED TO SUPPORT KOMSOMOL WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "The Development of Youth." The editorial points out that the republic Komsomol organization, with more than 3 million members, has been organizationally strengthened in recent years. Currently, some 190,000 of its members are working on 7 all-union, 34 republic, and 246 oblast, city and rayon construction projects, which are one of the most

effective means of instilling social activism and the concept of friendship of peoples in them. The editorial urges partkoms to support the patriotic initiatives of Komsomol youths by helping primary Komsomol organizations to implement party congress decisions and to instill in Komsomol activists a sense of responsibility toward assigned work.

#### DZHIZAK OBKOM SECRETARY ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION COUNCILS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by S. Nishonov, secretary of the Dzhizak Obkom, titled "Beginning Today." The article describes the work of information groups and councils on science and technology being formed in every organization and institute in the Dzhizak Oblast. The councils provide information and advice on new developments, techniques and cost-cutting principles. For example, one council at the Department of Physics of the Dzhizak filial of Tashkent Polytech has helped introduce new production techniques at a plastics plant, while another at the "Dzhizakstepstroy" Territorial Administration has pushed the adoption of cost-cutting proposals. These councils are an important component of the efforts of oblast partorgs to orient the planning and conduct of scientific research toward practical application in production.

#### IDEOLOGICAL WORK STEPPED UP IN COTTON FIELD STATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by E. Hayitboyev, chief of the agitprop department of the Namangan Obkom, titled "Center of Political Educational Work." The article describes oblast party activities aimed at turning cotton field stations into mass cultural and political educational centers--"a second home for the farmers." There are presently 1,820 field stations in the oblast. Most of them are built according to a standard plan, have sufficient inventories of radio and television sets, gas plates, and sports equipment, and provide various services such as trade, warm food, and childcare facilities. Nearly 10,000 agitators and some 2,800 political information officers operate in these field stations, conducting lectures and conversations on themes such as the political situation in the USSR, the Food Program, communist ethics, and the international situation.

#### Economics

#### REPORT ON WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek [Editorial Report]

4 July 1982: A 100-word report states that the 106-kilometer long Ulyanov Canal in the Karshi Steppe has been reconstructed to help irrigate 15,000 hectares of cotton-growing farms in a newly reclaimed sector. Now, the canal can carry 132.2 cubic meters water per second.

4 July 1982: A 100-word report states that pumps made at the Ural Hydromachinery Plant imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov have passed their first test at pumping station 7 of the Karshi hydro-complex. Four such pumps will move water from the Amudarya up to the Talmardzhan Reservoir, enabling it to hold 1.6 billion cubic meters water annually.

28 July 1982: A 200-word UzTAG report states that the final weld has been made on the 90-kilometer long pipe canal which will carry 200,000 cubic meters water per 24-hour period from Tuyamuyin north through the Druzhba, Khazarasp, Buzat, Khanka, and Urgench Rayons to Urgench. In 1983, the canal will be extended another 40 kilometers through the Shavat and Gurlen Rayons.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY NEEDS INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Mahmudov, chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for the Fishing Industry, titled "The Superiority of Collaboration." Mahmudov begins this article, published in conjunction with Fishermen's Day, with a review of the recent intensification of development of the fishing industry. Mahmudov states that considering the annual decline of republic water resources and the lack of available water and land, the fishing industry must increase productivity by reconstructing existing basins and widely introducing scientific and technological advances. Viewed as a component of the agro-industrial complex, the fishing industry must depend for its further development on the cooperation of a number of ministries and agencies. Individual enterprises must begin to use their water basins, where suitable, to grow fish. The Ministry for Land Reclamation and Water Resources must step up construction of fish ponds near reservoirs and natural water basins. The Ministry of Procurement must produce better quality feeding mixtures, with more protein, for fish. Obispolkom and local organs of the Ministry for Land Reclamation and Water Resources must release adequate water to the fisheries. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is behind in training needed fishing industry specialists. The Ministry of Trade and the "Uzbekbirlashuv" must increase the number of stores trading in fish and must outfit them with necessary equipment. Finally, Mahmudov calls for increased supervision to guard against pollution of fishing waters by industrial wastes and chemicals.

#### LABOR PROBLEMS NOTED AMONG TERMEZ PORT TRANSPORT WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 July 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by newspaper at-large correspondent R. Abdurahmonov titled "River Transport Workers on the Job." The correspondent recalls that in 1957 the small docking facility [pristan'] at Termez on the Amudarya River was changed into an international port for shipping to Hairatan and Sher Khan ports in Afghanistan. In 1964, freight operations at Termez were switched to the brigade method, and in 1974, at the request of these brigades, automated freight handling machinery was installed. According to Javdat Sultonbekov, chairman of the port trade union committee, equipment breakdowns, absenteeism, and freight damage, have resulted in labor discipline problems. Whereas transport workers handled 630,000 tons freight in the last quarter of 1981, this figure declined in first quarter of 1982. The trade union committee and the port authority have issued regulations covering labor discipline and freight and equipment security, and have hiked pay incentives, which have improved second quarter 1982 results. The correspondent concludes with a list of outstanding brigades and vessels. The latter are the "Oleg Koshevoy," captained by I. A. Simkovskiy, the "Brest," captained by Sh. Bozorov, the "Shaydakov," captained by Kashshof Ismoilov, and the "Ashkhabad," captained by Mamed Rajabov.

## ECONOMISTS SUPPORT EXPANSION OF PRIVATE PLOT ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Prof A. Tokhtaboyev, chairman of the Political Economy Department of Tashkent Medical Institute, and Docent K. Yoldoshev, senior scientific associate in the Political Economy Department of Tashkent Agricultural Institute, titled "Private Plots." The authors emphasize the growing and future importance of private plots in meeting population requirements for food. In 1970, private plots accounted for 20.8 percent of vegetables and fruit and 48 percent of dairy and meat products produced in Uzbekistan. By 1980, private plots were producing 36 percent of potatoes grown in the republic, 49 percent of vegetables, 52 percent of melons, 45 percent of meat, 61 percent of milk, and 37 percent of eggs. Because collective and state farms are specialized in major crops, they are falling increasingly behind in meeting food demands. The authors feel that expanding the private plot sector can help fill this gap. Turning to the problem of population growth, especially in rural areas where 59 percent of the population lived according to the 1979 census, the authors suggest that surplus rural labor, 15 percent of that population, can be usefully engaged in the private sector. The average number of work days for those engaged in agricultural production is 180-220 days a year, a figure that increases in areas where agriculture is heavily mechanized. The authors propose that the private plot economy can also tap this labor force. They also urge that private plot farmers should try for higher productivity. In 1980, there were 921,000 milk cows on private plots--68 percent of the total number in the republic--which averaged 1,500 kilograms of milk per cow, considerably below the average on collective and state farms. Increasing their productivity will result in greater amounts of milk available to the public. They conclude by proposing improved relations and ties between private plot farmers and state and other organizations.

## UZBEKBIRLASHUV CHAIRMAN SURVEYS CO-OP SECTOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by Z. Sirojev, chairman of "Uzbekbirlashuv," titled "Contribution of Consumer Society Workers." Sirojev notes that Uzbekistan consumer co-ops account for 46 percent of the turnover in retail goods, bake 60 percent of the bread, and sell 70 percent of the vegetables, 98 percent of the fruit and berries, 60 percent of the raw hide, and 100 percent of the wool and fur produced in the republic. Still, Sirojev, admits, supply of food to the population remains one of the most important problems on the agenda. Sirojev feels that improving the year-round supply of food will require fuller utilization by co-op organizations of the produce from private plots. He proposes that long-term agreements be signed with private producers to buy their meat, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. Thus far in 1982, consumer co-ops have already purchased from them 67,000 tons of meat, 670,000 tons of vegetables and potatoes, and quantities of eggs, chicken, and fruit. Sirojev also calls for increasing the size of cattle herds on the 220 farms run by co-op organizations in order to meet 1982 goals calling for 90,000 tons of meat and a total of 325 million rubles in food products. The chairman concludes with remarks on ties between

Uzbekistan and foreign co-ops. In the last 5 years, more than 100 delegations from foreign co-ops have visited the republic, and two seminars for leaders of co-ops in Asian, African and Latin American countries have been held in Tashkent. He concludes with the statement that Uzbekistan consumer co-ops actively participate in all foreign trade operations handled through "Tsentrosoyuz."

#### MEASURES URGED TO COUNTERACT SEVERE WATER SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Responsibility of the Irrigator." The editorial states that the republic is feeling an acute shortage of water this year. The Andizhan Reservoir, which held 1.863 billion m<sup>3</sup> water in 1981, now holds 491 million. The Kattakurgan Reservoir has 184 million m<sup>3</sup> water this year compared to 494 million last year. Water tables are also falling at the Karkidan, Uchkyzyl, Charvak, Kasansay, and Charvaksay Reservoirs, and in the Amudarya, Syrdarya, and Chirchik Rivers. Cautioning against becoming "frightened" by this situation, the editorial urges compliance by irrigators with measures aimed at conserving water. It points to shortcomings such as irrigating cotton plants without first weeding and cultivating around them, not keeping irrigation ditches clean, and allowing water to spill over into drainage ditches, roads, and field fringes. Auxiliary water sources such as springs, wells, and drainage ditches, must be tapped, and all pumps must be operated at full power. The editorial calls on party and soviet organizations to strengthen discipline among field workers, especially irrigators, of agricultural organs.

#### MUBARAK GAS REFINERY LABOR PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by newspaper correspondent M. Karomov titled "Where Is Its Past Glory?" Karomov states that the 840-man collective of the Mubarak Gas Refinery pledged to refine 15 billion cubic meters gas and to produce 375,000 tons of sulphur during 1982, but it has already reneged by fulfilling the five month plan by only 94.3 percent. Karomov spoke to the plant's partorg secretary and its deputy chief engineer who fixed the blame on a shortage of skilled workers and a high turnover in the work force. The plant is designed to employ 917 workers, including 217 skilled workers--it is short 85 compressor machinists, machine operators, and metal workers. The chief of the plant's planning department said that 405 workers quit in 1981 of which 41 were forced to due to lack of sufficient public facilities. Thus far in 1982, 132 workers have quit, and many are not being replaced. He identifies the causes of the high turnover as insufficient housing and inadequate cultural and educational services. Only 17,000 of the plan's 33,000 square meters of housing were constructed in 1981, and only 3,000 of the plan's 54,000 square meters of housing have been completed thus far in 1982. Since the plant's labor force is largely young, they become easily bored in Mubarak which has only a few clubs and movie theaters. Trade and public dining services are completely substandard. M. I. Meleshchenko, deputy chief of "Soyuzuzbekgazprom" Administration, pointed to inadequate electric power as another cause for the high turnover. As the

three production lines at the plant have gone on station, power demands have increased such that the present heat and power plant cannot provide full power. He states that the "Uzbekgidroenergostroy" has been dragging its heels on construction of a new power plant for the past 2 years. The correspondent concludes by urging the Mubarak Raykom and the "Soyuzuzbekgazprom" to take immediate steps to save the refinery from backwardness.

#### NEW GAS DEPOSIT TAPPED IN BUKHARA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 200-word UzTAG report titled "New Gas Deposit." The report states that geologists of the Alat Expedition team of the "Uzbekneftegazgeologiya" Administration have tapped gas through the drilling pipe at the Devalkak exploratory site near Karavulbazar settlement in Bukhara Oblast. It is the third deposit discovered this year in the oblast. Other expedition teams have located gas deposits on the southwest slopes of the Gissar Mountain Range and at the locality called Gharbiy Tegirman. According to information released by the UzSSR Ministry of Geology, the composition of the newly found gas is less mixed with sulphur than present gas fields in this area.

#### CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "The Foremost Job of Builders." The editorial notes that republic builders handed over for use 1.3 billion rubles in fixed capital assets and reached plan targets for housing, schools, children's and medical facilities during the first 6 months of 1982. During the second half of 1982, they must finish 3 billion rubles in production capital assets, 2 million square meters housing, schools for 80,000, and preschool facilities for 20,000. The republic council of collectives of construction organizations recently met to discuss ways to accomplish these goals, and pointed out the need for further improvement in the organization of labor, better utilization of existing resources, activation of reserves, accelerating completion schedules, and increasing the responsibility of leaders for assignments. The editorial remarks that a number of supply organizations are bottlenecking construction projects by late or non-delivery of necessary equipment and supplies. It states that party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations must provide practical assistance in order to quickly improve the situation at construction sites of enterprises that will produce mineral fertilizers and chemical herbicides and pesticides. Further, greater use must be made of local labor resources to speed up construction of enterprises that will produce consumer goods in Andizhan, Dzhizak, Fergana, and Namangan and numerous small cities and rayon centers. The housing construction situation must be quickly corrected through wider introduction of the cooperative construction method and activation of all resources. This gap is acutely felt in Almalyk, Samarkand, Dzhizak, and other large industrial centers where there are newly completed production capabilities. The editorial concludes by urging increased supervision over cooperation between contractors and suppliers, and especially over projects connected with the agro-industrial complex.

## UZSSR GOSSNAB, COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY INVESTIGATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 500-word report titled "At the Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office." The report states that the prosecutor's office investigated the UzSSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply (Gossnab) and subordinate administrations and found that they are not complying with state regulations covering the delivery of products to other economic regions of the country. Contract violations, primarily late delivery of products, and those responsible have not been adequately dealt with. The prosecutor's office also investigated the UzSSR Ministry of Communications, and found that subordinate offices have been violating regulations covering the hiring, transfer, firing, and vacation schedules of workers and employees. Workers are being fired without the consent of local committees of trade unions, illegal orders are being issued to work overtime and on offdays, and non-regulatory fines are being levied. There are also shortcomings in ministry services. Finding of these investigations were discussed at meetings of Gossnab and the collegium of the Ministry of Communications, whose chairmen issued orders calling for disciplinary punishment for those responsible.

## UZBEKS FACE HARDSHIPS, SHORTAGES IN IVANOVO OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word report from newspaper station correspondent V. Nudler of the "Ivanovoirsovkhозstroy" Trust titled "We Greet You, Selfless Ones." Nudler reports the story of Bahrom Otaqoziyev, one of hundreds of Uzbeks who have come to the Ivanovo Oblast to work. Otaqoziyev says he arrived in 1976, could not stand the hardships, and returned to his native Almalyk. He was so ashamed of his lack of will-power, that he returned as chief of a "santekhnik" brigade at the construction site of the "Uzbekistan" Sovkhoz. Workers began to move into new housing, conditions improved, and Otaqoziyev himself married Nadezhda Viktorovna who bore a son. His family has a 0.18 ha private plot. He acknowledges that winters are severe, but his wife likes the snow and he likes to go ice fishing. Otaqoziyev thinks of his country often, but says that newspapers and journals are shipped regularly from Tashkent "so I'm informed of everything that happens." He was especially inspired by Brezhnev's speeches in Tashkent which he can write out "word-for-word." Otaqoziyev's statement concludes with a list of specialists badly needed in Ivanovo: skilled ameliorators and builders in every section, bricklayers, painters, cement layers, welders, tractor drivers, and crane operators. He says: "Newcomers will live in trailers [vagonchik] for a certain period, but they will get used to the climate and all the hardships will soon be forgotten."

## ILLEGAL PRIVATE USE OF STATE LAND REVEALED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 July 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word report under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" titled "How Is the Land Being Used?" The report states that the PCC conducted a widespread investigation of how collective and state farms are carrying out instructions to introduce the crop rotation method, and found that presently

crops are being rotated on 2.6 million hectares on 1,286 farms. At the same time, it revealed numerous shortcomings, pointing to inadequate supervision by the Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the "Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy" over the implementation of the rotation program. Serious failures to introduce this method were found in the KKASSR, Bukhara, Khorezm, Dzhizak, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Tashkent Oblasts. The investigation also turned up the alarming fact that 1,966 hectares of fields, ranging from 40 to 60 hectares per farm, have been turned over to private production in addition to regularly allotted private plots. In some cases, state land is turned over to enterprises and organizations for private plots, and some 237 hectares were stolen for the construction of private buildings. Investigative results were turned over to party, soviet and PCC organizations. Punitive measures were taken against 82 individuals, and 16 were fined.

#### UZBEKISTAN CIVIL AVIATION CAPABILITIES SLATED FOR EXPANSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 July 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by E. Sa'dullayev titled "Sky Gate." Sa'dullayev reports on the current and projected expansion of civil aviation facilities in Uzbekistan, basing part of the article on an interview conducted with Chani Mazitovich Rafiqov, chief of UzSSR Civil Aviation Administration. Rafiqov remarked that during the 11th FYP a substantial portion of AN-24 and YaK-40 airplanes will be taken out of commission and replaced by 70-passenger TU-134 liners. A group of Uzbek pilots has been sent for flight training in these craft. In the last quarter of 1982, the YaK-42 and IL-86, flown by pilots from Moscow, will begin to operate in the republic. Rafiqov stated that Tashkent pilots must learn to fly the IL-86 and Samarkand pilots the YaK-42, which will be used mainly on local flights. Further, the air time of TU-154 and TU-134 airplanes and of KA-26, MI-2, and MI-8 helicopters is increasing. Asked whether airports are to be renovated and reoutfitted along with the expansion of airfields, Rafiqov replied that during the 11th FYP airports would be required to handle a volume of 3.4 billion passenger kilometers. The plan calls for building modern airport complexes in Karshi, Navoi, Bukhara, and Fergana, renovating airfields in Samarkand and Termez, and finishing the renovation of the Nukus and Tashkent airports. The correspondent Sa'dullayev continues that the civil aviation administration has decided to curtail further reconstruction of unprofitable airports at Saryasiya, Tamdy, and Muynak, introduce flight costs as the basic indicator for evaluating aviation services, and to reconstruct the Namangan, Termez, Navoi, Turtkul, Kokand, and Kungrat, so that they can accommodate YaK-42s and TU-134s. Other developments noted by Sa'dullayev include the following. The average air time of every plane will be increased beginning 1983. Agricultural crops will be cultivated on 6.5 million hectares of airfields. The KA-26 helicopter will be moved from Urgench to Kokand for consolidation. The MI-2 helicopter fleet in Khorezm will be enlarged and, if necessary, the MI-8s from other fields will be transferred here. In connection with the expansion of steppe reclamation projects, planes and helicopters will be moved from Sergeli to the Dzhizak aviation enterprise, and the Sergeli base will be turned into a rest facility and training center for pilots. Tashkent airport will get new terminals for IL-62 and IL-86 flights to center and international airports, while the present terminals will be used for local flights. Sa'dullayev concludes that the expansion at Tashkent will make it possible to open direct flights linking the city with capitals of socialist countries and of south and southeast Asian states.

## TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON LABOR DISCIPLINE MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 400-word comment by N. M. Mahmudova, chairman of the republic council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions, to a 1,100-word journalistic piece by newspaper correspondent A. Qorjovov titled "Cause of Our Accomplishments." Mahmudova cites statistics reflecting growth during the 10th FYP and states that current growth depends on strengthening labor discipline and decreasing work force turnover. She considers the major factors to be increased publicization of top workers, improving their living and working conditions, and expanding their meaningful vacation time. Once more, she cites figures from the 10th FYP during which the development of production forces in small and medium-sized cities, settlements and rural points made it possible to bring 30,000 workers into production.

## SUPREME COURT MEMBER DISCUSSES LABOR DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Yigitaliyev, member of the presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Court, titled "The Foundation of Economic Construction." Yigitaliyev states that, according to sociological studies, the most frequently encountered violations of labor discipline are coming to work late or leaving work early, engaging in activities unrelated to work during work hours, taking unauthorized breaks, and absenteeism. He identifies some of the causes of these violations as poor organization of labor, retention of vestiges of the past in people's consciousness, deficiencies in city transport, unsatisfactory housing and consumer services for workers and employees, labor force shortage, alcoholism, and administrative neglect of workers' needs and demands. He also notes that workers sometimes take advantage of labor shortage, and cites the case of a man at the "Uzbekkhimmash" Plant who complained that his foreman didn't like him, failed to show up for work, made other demands, and nonetheless continued to be paid for half a year. Yigitaliyev notes a "serious approach" must be made to cases of absenteeism and alcoholism in view of the present labor shortage, and points to other measures than dismissal, such as fines or withholding incentive pay or vacation time. He stresses that drinking on the job is especially problematic among workers at vehicle transport enterprises, and calls for tougher action from leaders.

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### EDITOR ADDRESSES ROLE OF WRITERS UNION JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Hafiz Absudamotov, chief editor of the UzSSR Writers Union Journal SHARQ YULDUZI, titled "Mirror of Our Literature." Abdusamatov begins this article, which was published on the eve of a ceremonial meeting marking the 50th anniversary of SHARQ YULDUZI, by stressing that the journal has never strayed from the path indicated by the party. Works published in the journal have reflected the great steps in the building of socialism in the

republic. During collectivization and industrialization, the journal opened its pages to farmers and workers. Patriotic contributions filled the journal during the Great Patriotic War. It has given a prominent place to works that glorify Lenin, praise the new Soviet man, and depict images of workers. It has publicized party policies, the themes of peace, friendship of peoples and internationalism, and the works of writers from other republics. Abdusamatov ends the article with a quotation from the Bashkir writer Mustay Karim who praises the journal for the broad space it sets aside for works of writers from fraternal republics.

#### WRITERS UNION PARTORG MEETS ON WRITERS' ROLE IN FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 23 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 400-word report titled "On the Path to Prosperity." The report states that the primary partorg of the UzSSR Writers Union met to discuss the tasks of Uzbekistan writers in helping to implement the decisions of the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee embodied in the Food Program. Rahmat Fayziy, chief of the Uzbekistan section of the VAAP, spoke on the need for writers to help mobilize farmers by writing publicistics and sketches on rural agricultural themes. This idea was echoed in the talks of Asqad Mukhtor, chief editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI, Shamil Alyadin, chief editor of YILDIZ, Erkin Vohidov, chief editor of YOSHLIK, Mikhail Grebenyuk, section director of ZVESDA VOSTOKA, Abdulla Oripov, chief of the Tashkent section of the writers union, Mumtoz Muhamedov, chairman of the soviet of the Uzbekistan section of the USSR Literature Fund, Turob Tola, first secretary of the writers union party bureau, and the writer Andrey Ivanov. Sarvar Azimov, chairman of the writers union, closed the meeting with an expression of trust that writers would comply with these obligations.

#### REVIEW APPROVES NOVEL'S TREATMENT OF TURKESTAN REVOLTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word review of Muhammad Ali's verse novel BOQIY DUNYO [ETERNAL WORLD] (Tashkent: "Gafur Gulyam," 1981) by Dr of Philology Ochil Toghayev titled "Eternal World." The reviewer notes that Ali worked for 10 years on this novel which is set against events from the 1898 Andizhan Revolt to the 1917 Revolution and portrays, through characters drawn from a single family, the passage of the Uzbek people from feudalism to socialism. He commends Ali's treatment of the Andizhan Revolt, whose tragedy was that the people were incited to rebel but lacked a definite goal and adequate arms, and of the 1916 Dzhizak Revolt, in which the rebels were helped by Russian revolutionaries. According to the reviewer, the poet reveals the existence of two Russias: one was Tsarist Russia which oppressed local peoples, and the other was the Russia of Lenin, Frunze, Lapin and "other purehearted Russian children who aroused the political and revolutionary consciousness of the local peoples, supported their struggle, and guided them toward a bright future."

## RESTORATION OF FORMER KHAN'S PALACE IN KOKAND

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 600-word article by Abdujabbor Yahyoyev (architect of the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research and Project Institute of Monument Restoration) entitled "Returning it to Its Original Condition." The article concerns the restoration work at the former khan's palace in Kokand. Work was begun in 1974 with the aim of fully restoring the former khan's palace. Great care was taken in the study of archeological finds and archival materials and military sketches in order to determine what the original structure looked like.

## STUDY OF INTRICATE GEOMETRIC DESIGNS SHOULD BE POPULARIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 9 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 400-word article by H. Karimov entitled "Enchanting Designs." The article concerns the geometric designs traditionally used by Uzbek artists and architects. Unfortunately, the author notes, the masters did not write down how the designs were made and how they could be repeated. Today when young people in Uzbekistan and neighboring republics use these designs they slightly modify the old patterns. They do not know the complex aspects of this work. One scholar, Zokir Bositkhonov, has been studying these designs for over 30 years. He has collected much material on them. The UzSSR Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, the Usta [Master] organization of the Uzbekistan Artistic Fond [as printed] and the Uzbekistan Architects' Union should help to publish the material Bositkhonov has collected over the years. This would be a great help to artists in a wide variety of fields.

## UZBEKS TO STUDY SPECIALIST-SHORT FIELDS AT CENTER UNIVERSITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word newspaper interview with Salim Polatov, UzSSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, titled "On the Threshold of Student Life." Pulatov responds to questions concerning normal admittance procedures to republic VUZes for the 1982-1983 school year. Asked about admittance to VUZes in center cities, Pulatov states that this year 700 students will be sent from Uzbekistan to study in 106 specialist-short fields in 40 cities of the RSFSR, BeSSR and UkrSSR. They will be admitted on a non-competition basis. Another 279 will go to schools in the KaSSR, KISSR, TaSSR and TuSSR. The latter will be selected from among those who have passed entrance exams with "excellent" and "good" scores in all specialities except the fine arts. Pulatov also notes that increasing emphasis will be placed on accepting and supporting young people sent to republic VUZes by kolkhoz, sovkhoz, enterprise and organization committees to study specialties which are short of trained workers.

## PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ON THEFT OF STATE PROPERTY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 23 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word interview with Haydar Yahyoyev, first deputy chairman of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, by Yo. Yakvalkhojayev titled "State Property Is Our Property." Yahyoyev responds to questions concerning the morals and self-interest of workers in the trade, construction, and other

sectors where loss of state property due to theft is high. He cites the case of A. Aliboyev, manager of the "Uzbeksvyazstroy-4" Trust of the UzSSR Ministry of Communications, who had a house built for himself from state materials as an example of widespread theft in the construction industry. One of the causes of declining morality and escalating theft is that the status of people, especially in the mahallas [Muslim neighborhoods], is increasingly becoming equated with their wealth, even that gained through crooked means. Not only is this passively accepted as normal, but there are also a number of cases where petitions are circulated in mahallas attesting to the fine character of a person caught stealing and requesting the person be let off. Worse, honorary banquets often greet those who have been fined or jailed for a period. Trade and other workers see the extravagant displays of wealth at weddings and parties, or excessive tipping at restaurants, and come to think of such a life-style as normal and desirable. This leads to theft. Yahyoyev states that investigations of 5,444 stores in 1981 revealed that trade regulations were being violated in a third of them and that 3 million rubles in deficit goods were being held back.

#### WRITERS UNION MEETS ON DEGENERATING SONG LYRICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 30 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 700-word report titled "There Must Be More Inspiring Songs." The report states that Sarvar Azimov, chairman of the UzSSR Writers Union, chaired a meeting devoted to problems in the song genre. Azimov cited a CPUz Central Committee resolution that identified serious defects and undesirable trends in song lyrics. Lyricists and composers fail to treat the Soviet way of life and the outstanding qualities of Soviet man, the media air too many songs on narrow daily themes, and "artists" write, play, and sing their own "creations" instead of collaborating with professionals. Other speakers and participants at the meeting included Sobir Boboyev, chairman of the UzSSR Composers Union, Enmark Solihov, chief of the music department of the UzSSR Ministry of Culture, Ubay Burhonov and Rasul Rahmonov, deputy chairmen of the UzSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Pirmat Shermuhamedov, instructor in the cultural department of the CPUz Central Committee.

#### COMPLETE REGISTRATION OF HERITAGE MONUMENTS URGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 200-word report titled "Ancient Monuments in Their Prime." The report states that a plenum of the UzSSR Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments was held in Samarkand on 28 June to discuss the need for more extensive study and protection of ancient monuments and archaeological sites. Republic scholars urged that a complete register of all sites in all oblasts be drawn up in order to facilitate their study, preservation, and restoration. The remainder of the page contains a 2,200-word article by Polat Zokhidov on the restoration of a 12th century minaret in Bukhara titled "Eternity," and a 600-word article by society architect Abdujabbor Yahyoyev on the restoration of the 19th century palace complex of the Kokand Khanate titled "Being Restored to Its Original Condition."

## STORY CENTERS AROUND VARIOUS WATER PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word excerpt from a short story by Fattoh Zohidov entitled "Women's World." The excerpt contains reference to a scholar (Shavkat) who, while arguing for a certain water resource project, developed heart trouble (a heart attack?). The events in this excerpt are related by Shavkat's wife, Manuvvar, to another scholar and prominent Party figure, Odina Rahmonqulovna. Munavvar in the excerpt asks for help from Odina Rahmonqulovna. It becomes clear that Shavkat opposes the diversion of Siberian river water to Central Asia; he fears that the same kinds of mistakes might be made in this project as were made in the early 1950's when there were proposals to build the Great Turkmen Canal connecting such major rivers as the Volga and Amu Darya. Shavkat's wife is unable to understand why the head of the learned council which listened to Shavkat's proposal, Professor Fozilov, is still enjoying such a good life. After all, he was the one who promoted the disastrous Great Turkmen Canal proposal; instead of being punished he was left in his position of authority. Shavkat wants to promote rational use of water resources of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya by constructing water reservoirs. Odina Rahmonqulovna says that, unlike those of the 1950's, the project to divert Siberian river is not being hastily adopted. Instead, it is being thoroughly studied in every aspect.

## NEW CONSTRUCTION DOES NOT ALWAYS TAKE OLD MONUMENTS INTO CONSIDERATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 2,000-word report by Polat Zohidov entitled "Eternal Quality." The article concerns primarily the Kalon Minaret in Bukhara. It recounts the history of the monument and stories associated with it as well as efforts to restore and study it. There is also discussion in the article of efforts to bring the art of wood carving back in Bukhara. The article concludes with a discussion of construction plans near the minaret which have created a lot of controversy. Fifteen years ago a project was drawn up for building a large gold embroidery factory near the minaret. The project received a positive recommendation from the USSR Union of Architects and was accepted for construction. But there were those who were staunchly opposed to the new building. One of the reasons for opposition had to do with the monument. The height of the factory and its water storage towers would have ruined the view of the minaret. "This was not [proper] respect for a rare, almost nine century old monument."

Taking this into account, the architect of the new structure did away with the water tower and put the water storage underground. Two storeys of the factory were also put underground.

"But, with this, if for some reason the water would have seeped out of the reservoir, water would get onto the minaret and other monuments. Although the project was approved (curiously enough, even by the main monument protection office), there was no way to carry it through. The building was expensive and inconvenient in every aspect. As a result, the minaret was left safe from the senseless attack.

In recent years there has been a new proposal. The proposal, worked out by the Moscow Project Institute, would place a complex of tourist buildings--such as a hotel, restaurant, cinema, theatre and bath--near the minaret. It is planned to create all conditions tourists need in accordance with modern day demands. But it should be clear, after all, what negative consequences will be caused by building a complex engineering system and communications under the monument which has an archeological cultural stratum of over 10-20 meters. As a result of the improper use of a cafeteria [taomkhona] which had been established experimentally in Khiva in a madrasa, a large part of the building was ruined. We would not like to observe such a condition in the case of the ancient monuments around the great minaret.

It is necessary for tourists who come to see things to live in the monuments of the ancient centers? It is not better for tourists, after visiting the monuments on foot, to go to relax in an architectural complex in a garden setting somewhat removed and with all the conveniences?

The famous minaret, with its handsome appearance, is still following the events unfolding around it."

#### International

#### CENTRAL ASIAN SCHOLARS CONTRIBUTE TO SYRIAN STUDIES ON IBN SINA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 July 1982 carries on page 5 a 700-word article by Bakhtiyor Irisov titled "Ibn Sina Calls for Scientific Cooperation." Irisov reports that a scientific conference dedicated to the life and work of Ibn Sina was held in Damascus, Syria, in 1981, and was attended by scholars from Egypt, Lebanon, Algeria, and Morocco. Papers read at the conference were published in a joint issue Nos 4-5 of the Syrian journal AT-TURAS AL-ARABI. Irisov briefly describes these articles, and notes that two Soviet Central Asian scholars also contributed to the issue. Prof M. Khayrullayev, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, published the article "On the Problem of Scientific Classification in the Medieval Near and Middle East," and the Tajik scholar N. Ne"matov published the article "Economic Life in Ibn Sina's Time." Irisov also states that a second volume dedicated to Ibn Sina, and containing 14 articles, has just been published in Syria.

#### AFGHAN WRITERS UNION ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 700-word report titled "At a Developmental Stage." The report covers the activities of the Afghan delegation for the Days of Afghan Literature in Tashkent. The delegation arrived from Baku on 27 June and held a poetry reading evening. The group was received at the UzSSR Writers Union, toured the city and attended the ballet on 28 June, was received by the CPUz Central Committee on 29 June, and departed for Kabul on 30 June. While at the Writers'

Union, the Afghans were received by Sarvar Azimov who spoke to them about the activism and development of Soviet writers, and used as an example of a people without prior literary language the Karakalpaks. Following this, Abdulla Naibi, head of the Afghan delegation, spoke about the activities of the Afghan Writers Union. He disclosed that the prerevolutionary journal JAVANDUN has now become the literary organ of the Afghan Writers Union, and its first issue has appeared. Further, in June 1982, a writers union section began work in Badakhshan Province with some 140 writers--"most of them children of peasants." Efforts are being made to form sections in 13 other provinces. Finally, Naibi says that in May 1982, a plenum of the writers union board was held to discuss works created in the past 18 months, as well as tasks newly charged to Afghan writers by the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party.

#### GDR ENCYCLOPEDIA REFLECTS UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 9 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 300-word article by Cand of Philology A. Humaniyozov titled "In a GDR Encyclopedia." The article notes the publication of a 3-volume LEXICON FREMDSPRACHIGER SCHRIFTSTELLER [DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN WRITERS] by the Leipzig Bibliographical Institute in the GDR, which includes entries on the Central Asian literary heritage and Soviet writers. These entries were written by Dr Doris Schultz of Humboldt University who defended her doctoral dissertation on Uzbek dialects of Fergana Valley. Jumaniyozov concludes that "the great attention paid to our literature and its representatives in the 'Encyclopedia of Foreign Writers' is proof that Uzbek literature has a prominent place in world literature."

#### UZBEK ENSEMBLE TOURS EAST AFRICA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 300-word TASS release titled "A Great Success." The report states that a group of Soviet artists, including the Uzbek vocal and instrumental ensemble "Sado," gave a warmly received concert in Tananarive, capital of Madagascar. An article published in the state newspaper ATRIKA noted: "The culture of ancient Uzbekistan has only flourished under socialist conditions... in a region that had been backward under Tsarist Russia." Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 200-word TASS release filed from Dar-es-Salaam titled "The Success of Uzbekistan's Artists." The release states that Tanzanian newspapers favorably received the five concerts given by the "Sado" ensemble and other Soviet artists. It notes that the Soviet group also performed in Madagascar and the Seychelles and will go to Rwanda from Tanzania.

#### AFGHAN UZBEK LANGUAGE JOURNAL CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 100-word article entitled "On the Pages of YULDUZ." The article tells of the contents of the Afghan Uzbek-language journal YULDUZ. Among the articles mentioned is one by the Soviet Uzbek literary scholar Begali Qosimov.

## FRENCH TRANSLATION OF 'BOBIRNOMA' NOTED

[Translation] Taskhent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 100-word article entitled "Gift From Paris." A gift has arrived at Samarkand State University imeni Alisher Navoi from Paris. It is a new translation of the precious historical book, "The Bobirnoma." This precious monument of classical Uzbek literature has been published in Paris in commemoration of its author, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobir's 500th birthday.

The new French edition of "The Bobirnoma" was sent to Samarkand, to the university's scientific worker, M. Kholbekov, by the translator, Dr. J.L. Bak'e-Grammon. Muhammad Kholbekov is a teacher of Samarkand State University's Department of French Language. He has been studying [?] Uzbek translations of French authors' works for a long time. He has also translated selections of works of several French authors. French specialists were well aware of the Uzbek scholar's scientific work and translations. This was why the gift came to M. Kholbekov.

The new publication of "The Bobirnoma" is evidence of the great attention to the Uzbek scholar.

## LEBANON INVASION PROMPTS COMMENTARIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word publicistics piece by the senior Uzbek writer Hamid Ghulom titled "The Arms of the Butchers Will Be Cut Off!" The thrust of this piece, occasioned by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, is a contrast of the life in Lebanon--"The Asian Switzerland"--before and after the invasion. Ghulom recalls a visit he made to the country [probably at the beginning of the 1960s] during which he met the lawyer Ahmad Daqqash, who drove him around Beirut in his Jaguar, and George Hannah, then head of the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society. Ghulom expresses his concern for the fate of his friends and the country and pledges the solidarity of the Soviet people with the Lebanese people in their present suffering. Ghulom also published a poem titled "Bird of Hope" in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI 2 July 1982 page 1 which, among other things, depicts Yasir Arafat as a skillful and courageous general, "a master" comparable to Sierro Maestroni and Fidel Castro. The 24 July 1982 paper carries on page 3 a 500-word statement signed by the lawyer Ya. Mordukhayev, the artists I. Oqilov, I. Kataev, and S. Ben'yaminov, and war veterans P. Shamuelov and M. Pinkhasova, titled "A Curse on the Israeli Invaders." The statement calls the Israeli invasion of Lebanon "a repetition of what Nazi Germany did" and cites a Tunisian statement at the UN comparing Prime Minister Begin to Hitler. The statement also quotes other sources which ascribe responsibility for the invasion to the United States because it supports Israeli Zionists and militarists: "We firmly condemn Zionism." Furthermore, the statement reads, attempts by Zionists to lure Soviet Jews to emigrate are futile because they live as equals among equals and work as one body and soul with more than 100 other nationalities and subnationalities in the Soviet Union. The statement concludes: "We, along with all Soviet peoples, demand that Israeli troops cease shedding blood and withdraw from Lebanon." The 28 July 1982 paper carries on page 3 a 1,000-word commentary by Docent and Cand of Philosophy F. Ismoilov in the world news section titled "Terror Is the Weapon of Zionism." Ismoilov begins his commentary with the statement that Israel is attempting a "fascist solution" to the Palestinian problem in its invasion of Lebanon, although

fascism is not a new development for Israel. The commentator cites an Israeli attack on a Palestinian village in May 1948 and the June 1967 war as previous Israeli crimes against Palestinians. He links Zionism and terrorism, reviews Prime Minister Begin's career, and quotes Ben Gurion's negative view of Begin. For Ismoilov, Israel is "a fascist state, [which] is an anti-communist and terroristic dictatorship of extremely reactionary and chauvinistic elements allied with monopolistic capital." On 30 July 1982 on page 3 a 400-word commentary by O. Bekov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "Bulwark of Murderers," appears. Belov stresses the responsibility of the United States for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, arguing that Israel could not carry it out without the support of its "older brothers." The commentator cites an interview with a Palestinian refugee who says: "Begin is a criminal, yes. But Reagan is our most horrible enemy. Even my 4-year-old boy knows that. Why? Because they [the U.S.] ship their planes and tanks here, and the Israelis kill us with them?" Bekov concludes that "the Lebanese and Palestinian people will of course triumph, and the aggressor will be punished.

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